16 PAGES

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,166. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: FAIR.
Stock market dull but firm.
Wheat, 98⅝; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7 5-16.

Page 1.

New Yorkers rejoice over the signing of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The opinion of many representative citizens prevails that the treaty is the beginning of continuous peace, and that it may result in the adoption of arbitration by all civilized nations. Many are in favor of celebrating the ratification of the treaty in some fitting manner.

Major McKinley had few callers yesterday. Charles Emory Smith said he had no knowledge that the President-elect was considering him as a Cabinet possibility. Gen. Osborne, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, called on ex-Gov. Long at Boston.

Voting for a United States Senator began yesterday in the Idaho Legislature. The Senate did not vote on account of a contest over two seats. The situation in the Legislature is not favorable to Mr. Dubois.

Speaker O'Grady was busy at Albany yesterday arranging the committees of the Assembly. The Chairmanships of the more important committees are said to have been decided upon.

About 1,500 saloon keepers in Chicago are to be arrested for failure to make the last payment on their year's license, which has been due since Jan. 10.

It was said at Cleveland yesterday that Mark Hanna was on the point of a physical collapse as the result of overwork in connection with politics.

W. J. Bryan yesterday expressed indignation at the treatment of Gov. Altgeld by the Illinois Legislature the day before.

Charles W. Fairbanks was nominated last night for United States Senator by the Indiana Republican legislative caucus.

Elmer Whitely of Muncie, Ind., yesterday said that he and his brother had discovered a process for casting steel.

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The Hotel Association gave its eighteenth annual banquet at Delmonico's last evening. Many well-known persons were present, and the affair was marked by witty speeches. One of the subjects was the Raines law.

Certain Aldermen of Louisville, Ky., are accused by contractors of trying to secure money from them for the adoption of their contracts The accused Aldermen have left the city.

Prof. Beale of Harvard regards the treaty of arbitration as a great step in the right direction, and gives all the credit for it to President Cleveland and Secretary Olney.

At Chicago an injunction was issued restraining Leslie Carter from taking his son out of the State. This action was taken at the instance of Mrs. Carter, the actress, mother of the child.

The general expectation in Albany is that Louis F. Payn will be appointed Insurance Commissioner, and that his nomination will be confirmed.

Both the Democratic and Republican Erie County Committees met in Buffalo yesterday and reorganized.

Coxey, Carl Browne, and a few others were in conference in St. Louis yesterday, having been called for the purpose of forming a new People's Party.

In Boston yesterday Mr. Moody retorted on the preachers who say he is lowering the pulpit.

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CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hill spoke in favor of his bill limiting the terms of fourth-class Postmasters to four years. A political debate on the Free Homestead bill followed. In the House Speaker Reed ruled that the motion to recommit the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was out of order. This ruling killed the bill. A bill increasing the classes to which preference shall be given in appointments in the civil service was passed. Mr. Johnson made a personal explanation and sought to have stricken from the records certain remarks credited to Mr. Maguire. A number of bills were passed.

Speaker Reed yesterday made appointments to fill the committee vacancies created by the death of ex-Speaker Crisp.

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The story of the massacre of the members of the British Benin expedition is confirmed. All the whites and 243 native carriers were killed, and but seven Kroomen escaped. Great Britain is to send an expedition to punish the murderers.

The fifth annual meeting of the foreign missionary societies of the United States and Canada was begun in this city yesterday.

The first of the Tuesday Evening Cotillions was held at Sherry's. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and many society people were present.

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At a meeting of the delegates to the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, Frank D. Tansley was elected committeeman in place of Charles W. Varing, and resolutions were passed indorsing Mr. Platt for Senator.

The monetary conference met at Indianapolis yesterday, with a large attendance of delegates. Officers were elected, committees appointed, and addresses made. A plan for currency reform probably will be adopted to-day.

At the military tournament in Madison Square Garden the lion's share of the applause was given to Light Battery D of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, for its evolutions. The other contests attracted much attention.

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The Interscholastic Association arranged a skating programme for its meeting on Friday and Saturday of this week. Increased the height of hurdles at the indoor games to be held in March, and gave decisions on several matters of interest.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, was presented with a silver loving cup weighing 107½ ounces by Edward Kemp. The company also breaks the shooting record in competition for the Emmons Clark Trophy.

Page 8.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt wrote a sharp letter yesterday to a representative of the Central Labor Union, flatly refusing the union's request to him to withdraw police protection from the drivers of the New York Cab Company.

The taking of testimony in the suit of the Baptist Tabernacle against John D. Rockefeller was completed yesterday. Mr. Rockefeller was a witness. The court reserved decision.

The Church Temperance Society held its fifteenth annual meeting, elected officers, and listened to addresses by Theodore Roosevelt on the Raines law, by Bishop Potter, Bishop Coleman, and others.

The Kings County Republican Committee was organized by the Worth-Buttling faction last night, with Jesse D. Frost as Chairman. The Willis faction did not oppose the action.

The schedule of prices under which Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn will advertise for bids for gas to light Brooklyn will provide for dollar gas to private consumers in five years.

The New York Athletic Club held its annual meeting, elected officers, and adopted two amendments to its constitution.

Three assistants were appointed by the Corporation Counsel, and the salaries of several other employes were raised.

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At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen two resolutions in relation to the Consumers' Gas Fuel, Heat, and Power Company were submitted, and both were sent to the special committee recently appointed. One asked an investigation and the other set forth the advantages of giving the franchise as asked.

Mayor Strong, in his annual message, dealt almost entirely with the city's financial condition, showing New York's credit to be of the best. The only department treated at length was the Corporation Counsel's office, others being reserved for future messages.

The author of the Horton law regulating boxing exhibitions, said yesterday that he would try to have the law amended so as to require that boxers should be subjected to an examination by a physician before being permitted to take part in a contest.

Hughes Fawcett, New York agent for an Irish linen thread manufacturing firm, was arrested yesterday on a charge of making false declaration and entries of linen threads.

On account of an accident to her port propeller, the Paris will start for Europe to-day, using only one screw, which will probably make the voyage a day or two longer.

Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman said yesterday that if bookmakers try to make racing books in the Federal Building, they will be prevented from doing so.

Mr. Jeroloman and Mr. Noonan had a war of words at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Alderman. The board has not yet selected a Chairman of its Finance Committee.

Gov. Leedy of Kansas, in his annual message, delivered yesterday, sought to answer criticisms recently passed upon his State, and recommended that the people of Kansas build a railroad to tidewater.

Constable Sneft of Egg Harbor City has discovered the ruins of an Indian village in the New Jersey woods.

Page 10.

Architect J. A. Wood, who was in Cuba with Senator-elect Money, declares that many statements made by the latter regarding the Cuban situation were incorrect. Mr. Wood says that trains are running in and out of Havana as usual, and that it is not true that the insurgents exact a tariff on produce shipped into the capital. He traveled over much of the ground covered by Mr. Money, and disputes him in many particulars.

The Consolidated Canal and Lake Company will not take the lease of the pier at the foot of West Fifty-fourth Street unless it can also get bulkhead property on the Harlem River for the erection of a free storage warehouse for grain.

The New Jersey Legislature met in Trenton for the one hundred and twenty-first session yesterday. Gov. Griggs's message was read, and the committees of the Senate were announced by the President of that body.

The Draft Committe of Greater New York Charter Commission decided to revive the Board of Assessors and Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments and to create an Art Commission.

Fifty members of the Union League Club who do not like the action of the Committee of Fifty in the matter of the Senatorial fight had prepared an address of protest to the members of the Legislature.

The House Committee on Rules yesterday considered the Nicaragua Canal bill. It is believed the measure, if it be presented to the House, will be passed by a large majority.

James Mahoney tried to burn himself to death in his cell, in Sing Sing Prison, yesterday morning. Frederick Hoffman, who tried to kill himself last Friday in the prison, died of his injuries yesterday.

Good Government Club E, at its meeting last night, considered city school problems with particular reference to the charter for Greater New York.

Charles Miller and some section hands threw two men from the Long Island Railroad at Bellmore yesterday, and the men, who had lain down on the track, attacked them with stones.

An explosion in the works of the Columbia Powder Company yesterday resulted in the death of four persons and the serious injury of another.

Commander in Chief Ballington Booth denied that there was any possibility of an amalgamation of the Volunteers and the Salvation Army.

The policemen of Asbury Park, N. J., have been instructed to arrest all persons who may be found drunk on the streets of that town.

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Police Captain Chapman was a witness yesterday in the investigation into the raid on the Seeley dinner at Sherry's. He said he saw nothing wrong in the dancing while he was there. Little Egypt, who was put on the stand, denied that she did anything wrong.

The Treasury Department is perplexed regarding the costumes of the Mapleson Opera Company. They were admitted free of duty for six months, and now they have been seized by creditors of the company. The bondsmen will probably be held for the duties.

Paul Shearer, the Brooklyn artist, who was arrested for painting improper pictures on shells, claimed in court that he had been induced to do so by Simon Joel, a self-appointed agent of Comstock's society. Mr. Comstock will try to have Joel punished.

G. S. McAlpin defeated George Work in a pigeon-shooting match at the Westminster Kennel Club's traps, at Babylon, yesterday. A strong wind favored the birds. The scores were: McAlpin, 151; Work, 142.

The schoolship St. Mary's, now at anchor in the East River, was placed under partial quarantine yesterday, because five of her training class were suffering from diphtheretic sore throat.

Bids for the new three per cent. canal improvement bonds were opened in Albany yesterday. The loan called for is $4,000,000, but offers were made for the bonds amounting to $12,743,000.

It is asserted that the Council of the University Athletic Club will decide to-morrow night against the playing of any more intercollegiate football games in this city.

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It was said at the meeting of the Federation of Labor in Albany yesterday that Senator Wray would introduce a bill to prohibit printing in the State prisons.

Page 16.

Peculiar omissions of the charity laws affecting juvenile wards of the city and State will be discussed before the Charter Commission to-morrow. Local and State Charity Commissioners propose to curtail the power of the institutions, but deny animus against the Gerry society.

The Farmers' Club listened to addresses by C. L. Allen and others on the care and profitable cultivation of plants, trees, and vegetables in Winter. It was shown that the hothouse growing of early vegetables largely influenced the price.

A venerable and curious collection of libretti of old Italian operas has been added to the New York Library. They date from 1705 to 1865. There is also a set of programmes published in Naples from 1838 to 1858 in the collection.

The affairs of the Sullivan County Club have been drawn into the court by the passage of a by-law preventing certain members from voting at the annual election. An injunction in their behalf is to be argued to-day.

Dr. Finley's horse ran away, the doctor was thrown out of his buggy, and the commotion caused another animal to take to flight. A little later George Schaeffer's horse ran away. The two men were not injured.

The story of the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis in the early days of the war is told in the fourth volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion."

A committee appointed by the Health Board to report on the care and treatment of cases of tuberculosis has reported, suggesting the erection of a hospital for the exclusive treatment of consumptives.

Funeral services of R. Augustine Smith were held in Grace Church. Many well-known persons were present. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery.

Treasury statistics show that the balance of trade in favor of this country in the year 1896 was the largest in the history of the country.

Prof. Harold E. Lippincott tells how inferior gas makes good light at increased cost to the consumer.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers—Page 3.
Post Office Notices—Foreign Mails—Page 15.
Amusements—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 3.
Real Estate—Page 14.
Obituary—Page 5.

Buried in a Snowslide.

OURAY, Col., Jan. 12.—Three men crossing the divide from Telluride stopped in a cabin near the Virginius Mine last night, and were seen this morning on the trail coming down. Some men at the Virginius were watching them, when they saw a snowslide come down on them. They hurried down to shovel them out, and succeeded in getting two out alive, but the third was dead before help reached him.

STEEL CASTING PROCESS

THE DISCOVERY MADE BY TWO INDIANA MEN.

Product to be Put on the Market at Once—Bicycle Makers Sending in Orders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The problem of successfully casting steel after many years of experimenting and testing on the part of many men has been successfully solved by Elmer and "Burt" Whitely of Muncie, Ind., together with their father, Amos Whitely, of this city. The latter is a manufacturer and a brother of William N. Whitely, known as "the reaper king."

The Whitelys for two years have been working on a method to cast steel, and now announce that they have met with the greatest success.

Amos Whitely, who has just returned from Chicago, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, where he exhibited samples of the product, said this evening that he regarded the discovery as the greatest of the decade. "It is worth millions," he added.

The steel is cast by a secret process known only to the discoverers. It is made of the finest kind of imported metals, and can be cast in any form, and is much superior to drop forging and stamped steel. Moreover, it takes a polish that gives it the appearance of nickel.

The steel has been named the McHoffie. It is very fine grained, free from airholes and all kinds of flaws, and will bend before breaking. Wherever shown to steel-users, they have gone wild over it.

The Whitelys already have orders for over 100,000 sets of bicycle fittings of the new metal.

For the present it will be manufactured at Muncie on account of natural gas advantages there. A movement is on foot to open the Whitely malleable plant here for the manufacture of the metal.

Amos Whitely said to-night that Cincinnati people would to-morrow put up $100,000 for a company there, but that for the present none but the present plant would be operated.

WILL REGAIN HIS CHILD.

Wisconsin's Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Mr. Markwell.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—By a decision of the Supreme Court handed down to-day, Nathan M. Markwell, a shirt manufacturer of New York City, will regain possession of his little daughter, Fanny, for whom he has been fighting for years.

The case has attracted great interest in Milwaukee, owing to the wealth and social position of the parties concerned. The child has been in possession of Mr. and Mrs. James Madison Pereles of Milwaukee since the death of Mrs. Markwell, in 1893. Mrs. Markwell was a sister of Mr. Pereles. In November, 1893, Mr. Markwell demanded his child, but Mr. and Mrs. Pereles refused to give her up. Then Mr. Markwell instituted habeas corpus proceedings. In his reply to the petition for the writ Mr. Pereles alleges that Markwell had intrusted them with the care and bringing up of the child upon the expressed wish of the mother before her death; also that Markwell had never manifested the slightest affection in regard to the child, and that he was not a proper person to be intrusted with its care, being of a cold, unsympathetic nature.

Judge Johnson rendered his decision Dec. 10, awarding the care and custody of the child to the Pereles family until fourteen years of age. From this order the father took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the case was argued by Judge George H. Noyes of Milwaukee, and ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Madison for the appellant and James G. Flanders of Milwaukee for the respondents.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMANSHIPS

Probable Heads of the More important Committees.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—James M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the Assembly, is busily engaged at his residence here in the preparation of his list of standing committees of the Assembly for the present session, which will be announced to-morrow night. The probable Chairmen to be appointed for the most important committees are:

Ways and Means—Nixon of Chautauqua.
Cities—Austin of New York.
Railroads—Eldridge of Warren.
Judiciary—Sherer of Albany.
Gas, Electricity, and Water—Goodsell of Orange.
Prisons—Hobbie of Washington.
General Laws—Horton of Wayne.
Insurance—Husted of Westchester.
Codes—Armstrong of Monroe.
Taxation—Dudley of Niagara.
Excise—Allds of Chenango.
Labor and Industries—Sanders of Genesee.

Assemblyman Hobbie is a candidate for Chairman of the Insurance Committee, and this position has not been positively settled upon as yet.

FEW CALLERS AT CANTON.

A Democratic Office Holder Willing to Remain in Service.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Major McKinley entertained the Ohio Electors at luncheon to-day.

Major McKinley had two French artists at his house to-day. One was Leon Braconni, the sculptor who has just finished a bust in marble of the President-elect. The other was T. H. Chartran, who was sent here by Andrew Carnegie to paint a portrait of Major McKinley.

T. B. Ferguson of Baltimore, United States Minister to Norway and Sweden, who was appointed by President Cleveland, called to indicate his willingness to remain in the diplomatic service if the President-elect should desire him to do so.

SILVER OVER HIS GRAVE.

Death of a Silver Democrat in Connersville, Ky.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Jan. 12.—Major Jacob Crosthwait is dead at his home, in Connersville. Major Crosthwait was a strong silver Democrat, and one of the hardest workers in this part of the State. In his will he requested that a monument be erected over his grave with a base of silver, on which should be inscribed: "Free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

TAKING GOOD CARE OF PLATT

His Friends Making Careful Plans for the Caucus.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Two of Mr. Platt's lieutenants, bringing orders from headquarters for the forces which will nominate a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill, came to this city to-night—ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott and ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade of New York. They reached the city at 10 o'clock and went to the Kenmore Hotel. All they cared to say was that they came to see the Senatorial caucus, and would remain until after it should be over. They expected to find Chairman Hackett here, but he had not arrived.

The caucus is to be held Thursday night. The programme has been prepared, although less than a dozen members of both branches are here to-night, and there has been no conference which more than half a dozen men have attended. The machine is working so perfectly that there is no doubt in anybody's mind as to what will happen at the caucus. Mr. Platt will be nominated with but here and there a scattering vote in opposition.

He has not even declared in public that he is a candidate, but the possibility that he will not be Mr. Hill's successor is regarded as so very remote that few speak seriously of it.

Senator Ellsworth is likely to present Mr. Platt's name to the caucus. Possibly Senator Johnson and Assemblyman Witter, who hails from Tioga County, where Mr. Platt's legal residence is, will make seconding speeches.

There is promise of a ripple on the smooth water to-morrow when the friends of Joseph H. Choate from the Union League Club arrive. They have engaged quarters for fifty at the Kenmore Hotel, and are expected on the Empire State Express a little after 11 o'clock. They may make an audible protest against Mr. Platt's candidacy, but the most ardent anti-Platt man here does not expect they will turn any votes from him.

Mr. Platt's friends will be here. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee is expected in the morning. Louis F. Payn is here now. Other organization men will come to the city before night, and they will carefully look after every Senator and Assemblyman who wavers in his support of Mr. Platt.

Speaker O'Grady has been here to-day. He has in his hands a restraining power over some Assemblymen, for he has not yet made public his committee appointments. Assemblyman Horton said to-night he understood that the list might be withheld until after the caucus. The minor appointments in the Assembly are also to be withheld until next week. Assemblymen who have recommended their friends for places understand that they will receive little backing from the organization if they do not obey organization orders in the caucus.

Members of the Legislature of both parties who have been at Albany more or less for the last twenty years say they have never seen either party so thoroughly in hand as are the Republicans this year.

THE IDAHO SENATORSHIP.

First Ballot in the House—Dubois Loses Ground.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 12.—The House balloted for Senator at noon. The ballot resulted: Dubois, 17; W. H. Claggett, 22; scattering, 10. Claggett got 12 Democratic votes, and 9 scattering votes were cast by other Democrats for six different Populists. Texas Angel, J. W. Ballantine, and C. W. Cooper each got 1 vote, T. L. Glenn 4, and B. F. Nelson 2. W. B. Heyburn got one Republican vote.

The Senate took a recess to 2 o'clock without balloting. It is in a contest over a contested seat.

The supporters of Dubois for Senator received a set-back yesterday in the Senate by the adoption of the minority report of the Committee on Elections, which recommended unseating two silver Republican members and putting in their places two Populists. The Dubois men claim they have twenty-six silver Republicans and six fusion Democratic votes left, making four short of enough to elect on the first ballot. The Populists are confident, and have renewed their efforts to induce the Democrats to unite with them on some Populist for Senator.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

Charles W. Fairbanks Nominated by the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Charles W. Fairbanks was nominated to-night for United States Senator by the Republican caucus on the first ballot, by a vote of 60 to 25.

There threatened to be a great bolt this morning, but the Fairbanks managers and Perry S. Heath, who had been here representing Hanna, whipped the men into line after a hard fight.

Fairbanks is forty-four years old. He is a successful railway solicitor, and organizer, and estimated to be worth $2,500,000.

BRYAN IS INDIGNANT.

Scolds the Illinois Legislature for Its Treatment of Altgeld.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—William Jennings Bryan, who was busily at work to-day reading the proof sheets of his new book, stopped long enough to dictate the following:

"I notice from the papers that the Legislature refused to have the customary address from the retiring Governor. If it is true that the Republicans did this in order to show dislike for Gov. Altgeld, it will probably result as such insults always do—in more harm to those who offer it than to the person against whom it was directed.

"The fact that Gov. Altgeld ran ahead of the National ticket in this State is evidence that his defeat was not due to any hostility to him personally, and I hardly think that the people will approve of any slight offered to him in his official position."

Mr. Bryan also expressed his gratification at the defeat of the Pacific Railroad funding bill.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

SALISBURY, Mass., Jan. 12.—Israel Fowler and his son, Emery Fowler, the Salisbury Beach fishermen, had a narrow escape yesterday afternoon from drowning. They were fishing nearly a mile from the shore, off the beach, when a huge wave swamped their boat, throwing both into the sea. Both, however, are expert swimmers, and struck out for the shore. It was a hard task, as a heavy sea was on, and the water was icy cold. Both reached the shore in an exhausted condition.

CHICAGO'S THREE HUNDRED

EXCLUSIVE SET OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

They All Are Invited to Attend the Second Ball of the Assembly—List Made Up by Robert T. Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Within less than six weeks the new social régime in Chicago will commence its reign. The second ball of the Assembly, to be held on Feb. 10, is to decide the personnel of the new "Three Hundred." The persons who have access to the Assembly's select function, and they alone, will have the right to consider themselves members of the new Patriarchal set.

This list of invited guests has been approved by Robert T. Lincoln, the newly chosen social dictator:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ely,
Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Lowden,
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Odell,
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Waller,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Le Roy,
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Isham,
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gorton,
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Cobb,
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Cable,
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch,
Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Worthington,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pullman,
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Patterson,
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nickerson,
Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker,
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lincoln,
Mr. and Mrs. F. MacVeagh,
Mr. and Mrs. J. McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball,
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner,
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Doane,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cramer,
Mr. and Mrs. William Burry,
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barrett,
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Aldis,
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Willits,
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Willing,
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Salisbury,
Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer,
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Caton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Blair,
Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Loomis,
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Avery,
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Winston,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Waller,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ryerson,
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pike,
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Oglesby,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter.
Miss Alice Keith,
Miss Carruthers,
Miss Rumsey,
Miss C. Kirkland,
Miss K. Jones,
Miss Henderson,
Miss Dibblee,
Miss Chapman,
Miss Francis Cable,
Miss Barrett,
Miss Mary Williams,
Miss Kate Smith,
Miss F. Skinner,
Miss Marie Owens,
Miss E. McCormick,
Miss Higinbotham,
Miss Marion Peck,
Miss Ethel Kirkland,
Miss Helen S. Jones,
Miss Hosmer,
Miss Genevra Fuller,
Miss Margaret Day.
Miss Bertha Belder,
Miss Janet Ayer,
Miss Susie Thompson,
Miss Snow,
Miss Skinner,
Miss M. Noyes,
Miss McCormick,
Miss Deering,
Miss Peasley,
Miss Alice King,
Miss Frances Isham,
Miss F. Dibblee,
Miss Julia Day,
Miss Carpenter,
Miss Julia Barrett,
Miss Amy Walker,
Miss Williams,
Miss C. Silsbee,
Miss E. V. Rumsey,
Miss Meeker,
Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Mrs. C. P. Kellogg,
Ralph Isham
James Reering,
Frank Hamlin,
W. R. Farquhar,
Frank Cramer,
W. G. Beale,
F. A. Keep,
C. G. King,
T. B. Mott,
P. Prentice,
H. S. Stone,
Wesley Merritt,
C. H. Hamill,
C. R. Corwith,
L. Honore,
K. Fairbank,
O. Babcock,
Walter Ayer,
W. F. Keep,
Joseph Leiter,
O. W. Meysenburg,
Charles Pike,
N. Williams, Jr.,
Col. Bryan,
A. D. Erskine,
A. C. Honore,
J. G. Glessner,
Walter Farwell,
A. G. Bissell,
M. Johnson,
John C. King,
B. B. Lamb,
R. B. Mason,
G. Pullman, Jr.,
A. Wheeler,

The list of Patriarchs is:

Mr. R. T. Lincoln,
Mr. E. S. Isham, Jr.,
Mr. Joseph Leiter,
Mr. J. M. W. Jones,
Mr. F. S. Gorton,
Mr. A. N. Eddy,
Mr. James Deering,
Mr. Arthur Caton,
Mr. W. F. Blair,
Mr. N. Williams,
Mr. J. R. Walker,
Mr. H. H. Porter,
Mr. Potter Palmer,
Mr. R. H. McCormick,
Mr. F. MacVeagh,
Mr. H. W. Bishop,
Mr. G. Beale,
H. W. Jackson,
J. J. Glessner,
J. W. Doane,
C. R. Corwith,
A. A. Carpenter, Jr.,
S. E. Barrett,
F. M. Whitehouse,
G. M. Pullman,
E. S. Pike,
William Munro,
C. H. McCormick,
F. M. Loomis,
Owen F. Addis,
H. T. Birch,
F. A. Keep,
L. Honore,
W. Farwell,
John De Koven,
J. M. Clark,
R. R. Cable,
H. J. Willing,
R. A. Walter,
E. P. Prentice,
R. W. Patterson,
W. A. McLaren,
F. A. Marsh.

Horse Sold to Go to England.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 12.—James S. Winnie, the Ulster County horseman, has sold his black gelding, Rumpus, to be shipped to England in about a week. Rumpus had the reputation of being the finest road horse in the Hudson River Valley.

MARK HANNA BREAKING DOWN.

Friends of the Republican Leader Worried over His Condition.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Mark Hanna is said to be on the verge of a breakdown. He denies that he is suffering from anything but a severe cold, but his friends are worried about him and are constantly advising him to take a rest.

It is a fact that only his indomitable will power has carried him through his work during the last week. He had made up his mind to go to Thomasville, Ga., for a rest, and then he changed it and said that he would stick to the field until his work was done.

LIQUOR MEN TO BE ARRESTED.

Fifteen Hundred of Them Have Violated the Law in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Justice Shope will do a land office business to-morrow. Over 1,500 saloon keepers may be arrested on complaint of City Collector Maas, and the warrants will be issued on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

The unfortunate 1,500 odd dispensers of intoxicating beverages are those who have thus far failed to make the last payment on the license of $500 for the year ending in April. The payment amounts to $166.66, and is required for the third period. It is past due now, the period having begun Dec. 1, and the saloon men being allowed until Jan. 10 to complete their payments. As stated there are over 1,500 retail dealers who have failed to observe the laws and ordinances, and in consequence are termed delinquents, and made liable to arrest.

MURDERER PLATT TO FIGHT.

He Will Not Return for Trial Unless Forced to Do So.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 12.—Commonwealth's Attorney Farrell, who went to England with Sheriff Gross to bring back Arthur Platt, murderer of Jesse Tyree in the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum here eleven years ago, to-day cabled for the deposition of Michael McGlade, Platt having refused to return without being compelled to do so by law.

McGlade, who was an attendant at the asylum, says he saw Platt leaving the room and was told by Platt to hurry into the room and that Tyree was dying. The deposition will have to be certified to by Gov. Bradley, and then sent to Secretary of State Olney for his indorsement before it will be of service in securing the extradition of Platt. Platt wrote a letter to the authorities here expressing a willingness to come back and stand trial, but he evidently believed all the witnesses were dead and that he would have little trouble in securing his freedom. Finding that there are still living witnesses, he has concluded not to return if he can help it.

The Lexington authorities have gone well armed with properly signed papers and will hardly return without their man.

FOUND AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

A Long-Lost Son Restored to an Aged Couple.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 12.—There is possibly no happier couple in Springfield today than Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vanderburg of 246 Fair Street. The aged couple are in receipt of a letter dated San Antonio, Texas, from their son, Charles, who has been mourned as dead for almost twenty years. He states that he has just been married and that he is anxious to hear from home.

The son left home in 1876 to seek his fortune in the gold mines around Leadville, Col. After a few weeks letters from him ceased coming. A letter from a man who had seen him at Leadville said he had been killed. All efforts of the family to locate him failed. The son's letter of to-day gives no explanation of his remarkable silence all these years. The father and mother were so overjoyed that three hours after the receipt of the joy-giving letter they had a message on the way to him wanting him to come home at once with his bride. A joyous reunion is in prospect.

The long-lost man is a brother of Detective Andy Vanderburg of the police force.

Osborne Calls on Long.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—In view of yesterday's dispatches to the effect that President-elect McKinley had ex-Gov. Long in mind for a Cabinet position, it is regarded as significant that Gen. Osborne, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, should have been closeted with ex-Gov. Long yesterday in the latter's law office here. Just before that meeting took place Mr. Long said to a reporter:

"There's not enough in the dispatches to warrant my saying anything about it. At the present time I know nothing of the matter, except what I have seen in the newspapers. I have had no offer, and until I have I don't see why I should say that I will or that I will not accept a Cabinet portfolio."

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, northwesterly gales, becoming variable.

A ridge of high pressure extends from Southern Florida to Ontario. The storm has moved from the New England coast to Newfoundland. A second storm has developed over the Middle Slope. Rain or snow has fallen in New England, the lake region, and Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen in the Southwest and in Minnesota and generally fallen elsewhere. Rain or snow may be expected in the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Lower Missouri Valleys and the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	22	20	32
6 A. M.	23	22	26
9 A. M.	26	22	23
12 M.	31	22	25
4 P. M.	36	22	23
6 P. M.	36	19	22
9 P. M.	34	14	19
12 P. M.	33	11	15

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23⅝
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1896	30
Corresponding date last twenty years	31

NEW YORKERS REJOICE

Signing of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty May Be Commemorated in Fitting Style.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND SECRETARY OLNEY.

General Sentiment that the Treaty Marks an Epoch in the History of the United States and Great Britain.

Approval of the treaty providing for a general arbitration of disputes between this country and Great Britain was expressed with a cordiality akin to enthusiasm by a large number of representative New Yorkers yesterday. It is seldom that an important public measure has received such prompt and unanimous commendation.

While the detailed provisions of the international agreement which has received the official sanction of the State Departments of the two countries concerned have not yet been thoroughly absorbed by the public, the main idea of peaceful arbitration has impressed itself upon every thoughtful mind, and has aroused unusual sentiments of satisfaction.

All clases of citizens unite in pronouncing the framing of the pending treaty one of the most important occurrences in this Nation's history. The assumption that the treaty will be ratified by each country and will become operative is general, and already a disposition has become manifest in favor of a public celebration of the event.

Merchants, bankers, and professional men regard the signing of this agreement by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote as an assurance of permanent peace between the two great English-speaking nations. In discussing the probable effects of the treaty, after its complete ratification, even the most conservative business men develop an imaginative tendency and predict that all the nations of the world will follow the example of the United States and Great Britain, and substitute the peaceful methods of arbitration for the machinery of war. In several of the opinions presented herewith, the idea that this Anglo-American arbitration treaty is likely to lead to the disarmament of Europe is given expression.

It is an interesting fact, to which ex-Mayor Hewitt calls attention, viz., that this is the first general arbitration treaty that has ever assumed a definite form. There have been many special arbitration treaties, but never before one that provided, as this one does, for general arbitration of all differences for a stated term of years.

The comments which follow have been collected from representative residents of New York without regard for political affiliations, but with a view of reflecting the sentiments that prevail among the leading men of different professional and business callings:

William M. Evarts.

Ex-Secretary of State William M. Evarts said: "While I have not had time to examine the details of this arbitration treaty, I can say that its general character indicates a great and wise measure. It is a step in the direction of what was long since urged at the first arbitration convention in Geneva, of which I was a member."

Abram S. Hewitt.

"Naturally, we are all in favor of arbitration," said former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. "Nations are wise to settle their disputes by such peaceable means. The negotiation of this treaty between this country and Great Britain is a moral declaration to the world that here are two nations that will arbitrate their differences if they can. It is a creditable thing to do. Of course it is impossible to tell just how such an arbitration agreement is going to work. The two great nations have agreed to arbitrate, but there is no absolute sanction, no penalty, and if either party refuses to stand by the agreement, nothing remains but they must fight it out. If all the nations in the world were concerned in seeing that the agreement were enforced, the situation would be very different.

"We have heretofore had special arbitration treaties between nations—that is, the arbitration of particular disputes—but so far as I know this is the first general arbitration treaty yet made. And this may rightly be regarded as an immense step forward, particularly as the two peoples directly interested are of the same race. A fight between England and the United States would be a great calamity. It would be like a family row, and every means should be taken to avoid such a conflict."

Warner Miller.

Former Senator Warner Miller said: "I am of the opinion that this treaty will do very much toward preserving a general peace among nations. It is just what was wanted, and the fact that such a treaty has received the signatures of the authorized representatives of Great Britain and this country cannot fail to have a salutary effect on business. It will relieve the pressure of doubt and uncertainty that we have been under since President Cleveland's Venezuelan message was promulgated.

This treaty practically dispels the threats of a foreign war which have been hovering over us, and it practically makes war between Europe and the United States impossible for all time to come. I think that some expression of public approval of this measure, through the press or otherwise, very desirable. From what I have read of it, I infer that the treaty is as fair to one side as to the other. It must have been regarded as an equitable measure in order to have received the approval of the representatives of both countries.

"It is the showing of a way by which great nations can settle their difficulties without going to war. Everybody knows that general business conditions improve with the assurance of peace. In this age of civilization and progress the people

Pains

in the head, chest, arms, shoulders, limbs, due to neuralgia, the "prayer of the nerves for pure blood." Feed the nerves upon pure, nourishing blood and the pains disappear.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

nations to go to war, and when they thrived by conquest, are past."

Col. W. L. Trenholm.

Col. William L. Trenholm, President of the American Surety Company, discussed the treaty as follows:

"I think the mere fact that such a treaty has been proposed, and is likely to be adopted by Great Britain and the United States, is of itself one of the most important events of recent times. It establishes a new means of settling international differences, and must in time commend itself to all who desire the progress of the human race to follow lines of peaceful development.

"The simple machinery provided for by the treaty, and its obvious adaptation to the end proposed to be accomplished, suggest that the difficulties which heretofore have been supposed to stand in the way of international arbitration must have been very greatly exaggerated. There was a time when it was almost universally supposed that personal differences could only be settled by a resort to the arbitrament of arms, but the actual experience of putting down the duello and compelling individuals to go into court with their differences has dispelled all ancient prejudice on that subject. No doubt the world will acquire a like experience in regard to the differences which arise among nations, and this treaty will be valuable not only to the two great nations which it unites, but to all other civilized countries, in affording, as I have no doubt it will do, an example of how easy and natural it is to apply to all disputes between nations the principles of justice and equity which obtain in the settlement of disputes among individuals.

"When it was proposed to put into the Federal Constitution a clause requiring the States to submit to the Federal courts any questions arising between them, many obstacles to the practical working of such an arrangement were suggested, and the difficulties in the way were regarded as serious by many earnest and patriotic men. The establishment of the proposed tribunal of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, including in the latter term the parent kingdom and all its dependencies, is merely extending to the whole Anglo-Saxon kinship a system which has been found to be very easy of maintenance in our own branch of the family, and to have preserved the peace, the honor, and the rights of States, which, in submitting their differences to this tribunal, have sacrificed none of those interests of their respective citizens which these separate Commonwealths were bound to protect."

J. Edward Simmons.

The formation of a general treaty of arbitration between the two principal English-speaking countries was regarded by J. Edward Simmons, Bank President and President of the Clearing House Association, as follows: "It is a grand thing. It sets an example to the whole civilized world that must, in my judgment, result in great good. It seems to me that in these days of intelligence and widespread education, when the belief is growing more and more prevalent that the pen is mightier than the sword, peaceful arbitration of all international difficulties is the highest indication of progressive civilization.

"The Venezuelan message of President Cleveland more than a year ago was quite generally condemned by business men because of its threatening tone, but now when we consider the great good that has resulted from it we feel that Mr. Cleveland deserves commendation from the whole civilized world. The formation of this treaty seems to be an exceedingly gratifying culmination, so far as the President is personally concerned, of a career that has been as remarkable in many respects as it has been successful. I am most heartily in favor of commemorating the final ratification of this treaty, if such an idea meets with popular favor."

Charles Stewart Smith.

Charles Stewart Smith, Rapid Transit Commissioner, and former President of the Chamber of Commerce, expressed this sentiment: "I think that this treaty is a proud monument for the English-speakisg race, inasmuch as it provides for a system of arbitration which must prevent all wars and rumors of wars between England and America. I am sure that it will not be without its influence upon the whole civilized world. It is the best argument that we have had in our day for the truth of the Christian religion and its influence on nations."

Jacob H. Schiff of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., said: "If the Senate ratifies this treaty, which I hope will be the case, it will certainly be the first step toward permanent peace among nations. The English-speaking countries must take the lead in such matters, and this joint action on the part of the United States and Great Britain may eventually result in a general European disarmament. In my opinion this is the most important international event since the close of the Napoleonic wars."

John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, said: "We are all delighted of course with the idea of having such a treaty formed. There could be no greater calamity than war between this country and Great Britain. I should despair of common humanity if such a war were possible."

Henry W. Cannon.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, said: "This general arbitration treaty is a long stride in the way of preventing wars between the principal nations of the world. Its importance as an advance in the higher civilization can hardly be overestimated. In addition to its international value, it should have a most reassuring effect on trade and business in this country, Great Britain, and all other countries, on account of the principles involved.

"Do I think it will have the effect of hastening the disarmament of Europe? Well, it is too soon to predict its effect on nations which speak different languages, which have diversified interests, and whose borders are contiguous."

Darwin R. James said: "I think that this arbitration treaty is one of the grandest things of the century. I have taken much interest in it, and am frankly enthusiastic on the subject. I should be in favor of some public celebration of the event after the ratification of the treaty."

William H. Appleton said: "I am of the opinion that the arbitration treaty signed yesterday, when ratified by the United States Senate and by Great Britain, will be an important step toward the settlement of minor disputes and controversies, and I hope will soon lead to similar international treaties between other nations, and finally to the establishment of a much-needed code of international law."

Charles R. Flint.

"Our business relations with foreign countries were hurt," said Mr. Charles R. Flint, "by the rumors that the United States was disposed to depart from its old-time policy of friendly relations with all and entangling alliances with none. The rumors had a tendency to deter Europeans from investing in American securities. I believe that the treaty of arbitration should be considered as conclusive evidence that the United States designs to pursue the policy of peace and good will to all. In my judgment, the acceptance of the treaty will have a beneficial and revivifying effect on business. It must entirely do away with any unpleasant sentiment that may have been aroused in England by the Venezuelan message. I think the idea of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to celebrate throughout the country the event of the great compact, a most excellent one, and if universally adopted will tend to still further cement the relations between the great English-speaking countries.

"The prestige of such a compact must have widespread effect. At the International American Conference in 1890 all the American republics, excepting Chile, agreed to a treaty of arbitration. The effect of the United States-Great Britain treaty will bring about the complete execution of the form of treaty adopted by the conference. It follows, naturally, that the new Administration will carry out the idea initiated by Secretary Blaine, providing for the preservation of the present territorial limits and the settlement of all inter-American disputes by arbitration. Diplomats must, I should think, recognize that the treaty just signed has an important bearing on the rumored trouble with Spain, and will obviate any danger of complications in regard to the Cuban question. The rumor that Spain might possibly receive the backing of Great Britain is absolutely contradicted by it, and shown to be groundless."

Gustav H. Schwab.

"There can be but one sentiment regarding the treaty," said Gustav H. Schwab of the North Geman Lloyds. "I am heartily in favor of the treaty, and heartily in accord with President Cleveland's message accompanying it to the Senate. Every citizen of the United States must congratulate the President and Secretary Olney on the completion of their great work. In my opinion, the signing of the treaty is one of the most momentous events of the century, binding, as it does, the two great English-speaking countries to peace. It is most gratifying, as well as most reassuring, to know that, as far as can be calculated, this country and Great Britain are relieved forever from the danger of appeal to force through the establishment of a court of arbitration.

"If the country at large should rise in demonstration of its satisfaction at the event, I shall be glad to do my share. Mr. Cleveland has added yet another leaf to his chaplet of laurel. The country already owed to him its salvation from National and financial disaster, and now it owes him the blessing of indefinitely prolonged peace. It will be no fault of his if the peaceful policy inaugurated by the treaty does not continue forever. I believe that, abandoning all partisan feelings, the country should make one great demonstration of its gratitude and joy.

"It is a question if other countries could avail themselves of such a method of settling their difficulties, and yet in setting so glorious an example, the English-speaking countries have set up a standard that all countries might strive to emulate. I shall be delighted to join in any movement to congratulate Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney, whether it be through the Chamber of Commerce or by public mass meetings."

Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong said: "I am emphatically in favor of the arbitration treaty. I regard it as the best piece of diplomatic work of the last twenty-five years. The Administration is certainly entitled to the greatest credit for it."

"I am in favor of universal peace," said Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange. "I do not believe that fighting conduces to the welfare of any country. If business disputes can be settled by arbitration, there can be no reason why international quarrels should not be decided in the same manner. The completion of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States marks an epoch in the world's history that should be celebrated as long as those nations endure. Many far less important events are made the excuse for National holidays, and some public notice should be made of this date. I sincerely hope the Senate will do nothing to hinder or to disturb the present eminently satisfactory situation. The regular meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held on Jan. 20, and it is possible that some action may be taken congratulatory to the powers interested in the treaty."

Charles L. Tiffany.

Charles L. Tiffany said: "Such action cannot be but favorable to the interests of mankind and is a step in the right direction toward bringing about international arbitration treaties."

Mr. James M. Constable of Arnold, Constable & Co. said: "I have not looked into the terms of the treaty, but I am heartily glad that the matter has been brought to this conclusion."

John M. Beech of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., 328 Broadway, approved warmly of the treaty. It would stop, he said, the little war scares of which certain unscrupulous people so often took advantage, sometimes, indeed, starting the rumors themselves. England, of course, was always reaching out for trade, but there was no fear that our arbitrators in any given case involving trading rights or territory would permit us to get the worst of it. England recognized as completely as we did the desirability of assured peace. "War is certainly the last expedient," concluded Mr. Beech.

J. Howard Sweetser.

J. Howard Sweetser of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., dry goods commission merchants, of 376 Broadway, said that, while he had not had time to examine the details of the treaty, so far as they had been made known, he did not see how any one could fail to admit the desirability of such a treaty.

A. D. Juilliard & Co., Juilliard & Co., dry goods commission merchants, of 70 Worth Street, said the treaty was one of the best things accomplished by this Administration. He could see no way in which it could work injury to the United States.

John Claflin of the H. B. Claflin Company, dry goods importers and jobbers, 224 Church Street, said it was a highly desirable thing; just the thing needed.

Marcellus Hartley of the firm of Hartley & Graham, 315 Broadway, said it was all right, and a most desirable arrangement.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, said: "As a beginning, it is a wonderfully good thing, although I have not read the details. War between two such nations as the United States and England would, in this age, be the greatest calamity which could befall the human race. To me this treaty seems an event of momentous consequence, and a magnificent example to the other nations of the earth."

Stewart L. Woodford.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said: "This arbitration treaty is certainly a great step forward for civilized nations. We have been fortunate in setting a good example in this respect to other peoples. President Grant and Secretary Fish led the way in the matter of the Geneva Tribunal, when the Alabama disputes were settled so fortunately and honorably, and President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are to be congratulated on their success in securing such creditable adjustment of the Venezuela dispute, and in providing an honorable method of avoiding future difficulties.

"As for the anniversary of a day, there seems little in it more than a sentiment. Great deeds make days memorable, but no day ever ennobled a little deed."

Richard T. Wilson.

Richard T. Wilson said: "I thoroughly indorse everything President Cleveland says in his message about the treaty. I believe, as he says, that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as a long step in the right direction.

"I think the day of the signing of this treaty is worthy of commemoration, and I am heartily in favor of any movement in that direction."

Reinhard Siedenberg.

Reinhard Siedenberg, President of the Cotton Exchange, said: "I think arbitration is the greatest and grandest means of all for settling disputes between nations, and now that the two most enlightened nations on earth have taken the step, we may have hopes that others will follow. I believe this five years' treaty will result in a practically permanent treaty between this country and Great Britain."

George Coppell, banker, said: "The effect of this treaty will be very far-reaching, and in a year or so from now the peoples of the nations interested will know more of it than they do to-day. If the treaty proves successful, which we all believe it will, the day on which it was signed will soon become one for spontaneous rejoicing of the people of this country and Great Britain. I think that any attempt at a celebration at this time would be premature. Let's see how the treaty works. Then the celebration of the anniversary of the day will come of itself."

Erastus Wiman.

Erastus Wiman said: "I am one of the million Canadians who have been welcomed into this country, and I know that citizens of the United States will not rejoice any more than the Canadians over this treaty. It is a step toward more business intercourse between this country and Canada. I am not an annexationist, but I believe Canada and this country should have a system of reciprocity that would wipe out all tariff lines between the two countries. It is highly proper that two such countries as this and Great Britain, with such interlacing interests, should make such a treaty, and when the provisions of that treaty are carried out I believe we will find that there is no end to the good it will do."

Ashbel P. Fitch.

Controller Fitch, who during his four terms of service in Congress was a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said: "President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are to be congratulated on this magnificent result of their work, and the country at large are to be congratulated also. The ratification of this treaty will be a most important matter, not only in the history of the two nations particularly interested, but in the history of the civilized world. I think the treaty should be ratified without unnecessary delay. I understand that Senator Sherman has given his full approval to the treaty, and if this is so I cannot see why there should be any delay in the Senate."

Francis M. Scott.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott said: "This treaty is one of the most important and far-reaching subjects that has come to the attention of the people in several years. It means that arbitration will now be resorted to by at least all the English speaking nations of the world, and it will pave the way toward arbitration among all civilized nations. It is a mighty step in the progress of the world. It is a magnificent achievement for President Cleveland, and it will be a great monument to his Administration."

Thomas F. Gilroy.

Former Mayor Gilroy: "I am heartily in favor of the treaty and of the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine within all reasonable limitations. The arbitration treaty is a great victory for this country and a great thing for the world. It establishes the principle of arbitration firmly, and the example of the United States and Great Britain is sure to be followed by other great nations. The circumstances which led to the construction of the treaty and the document itself will always form an important part of our history. The Administration and the country are to be congratulated on this great result of American diplomacy."

THE TREATY A GREAT STEP.

Mr. Olney and President Cleveland Responsible for It.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—When President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was asked his opinion in regard to the arbitration treaty between the United States and England, he said that, as he did not know of the exact provisions of the contract, he did not feel competent to discuss it. He was willing to say, however, that it was the very thing he was working for, and in support of which he made his address at the arbitration convention, held in Washington last April.

Prof. J. Beale, Lecturer on International Law at Harvard, was heartily in favor of the treaty. He said: "I think it is a most commendable step. In this treaty, as well as in all other foreign dealings, Secretary Olney and President Cleveland have been remarkably successful, and, in my opinion, correct. We have had general abitration treaties before, but they have never had any effect in allaying apprehensions of war. But this treaty is of the workable kind, in that it makes provision for a court. I should hope eventually to see a court of arbitration established to have the same power as any common law court. But, of course, it is well in the experimental stages to go slowly.

"The great value of the present treaty is that it will lead to similar treaties with other nations. I don't look on arbitration to do away entirely with war, but it will be a large factor in what will probably put an end to war in time, the creation of an international executive power, of which the 'concert of Europe' and the loose union of the American republics laid down in the Monroe doctrine are suggestions. Undoubtedly, such questions as the Venezuela dispute would not again lead to the apprehension of war, because there would not be any chance for excitement, until there had been ample discussion of the facts and contentions. The Venezuela dispute very likely hastened this arbitration treaty. The public opinion in England was aroused in favor of arbitration, and forced Salisbury to agree to it. Personally, the Premier is not in favor of arbitration, as was shown by his action in throwing aside the treaty drafted by Lord Rosebery with Venezuela. But the firm stand of Olney and Cleveland forced him to yield. They have accomplished a great piece of statesmanship, the great value of which cannot yet be estimated."

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster Arrested in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 12.—Postmaster H. A. Furgeson and Peter Hoop, Assistant Postmaster and money order clerk, have been arrested on warrants issued by United States Commissioner Capron of Denver, upon charges of appropriating Federal moneys.

It is charged that Furgeson is short in his accounts $5,000, and Hoop $2,100. Mr. Furgeson has been Postmaster here for twelve years. For the last few months it has been said that he has been "rolling high" at various clubs, and that he has been living far beyond his means. The embezzlement has been going on for three years, and it is marvelous that the shortage was not discovered before.

Hoop is a brother of the Post Office clerk recently arrested for embezzling funds from the Victor Post Office.

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HOTEL MEN AS GUESTS

THEIR ANNUAL BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S LAST NIGHT.

Many Well-Known Hotel Men and Officials Were Present—The Speeches Were Witty and the Raines Law Was Touched Upon.

The Hotel Association of New York City gave its eighteenth annual banquet at Delmonico's last night. It drew together nearly all the hotel men, and a large number of the Judges, politicians, and other prominent citizens, besides several well-known hotel managers of other cities.

At the guests' and speakers' table were President James H. Breslin, Justices George P. Andrews, H. W. Bookstaver, Henry Bischoff, Jr., H. A. Gildersleeve, Frederick Smyth, Morgan J. O'Brien, Rufus B. Cowing, James Fitzgerald, and P. H. Dugro, W. H. La Pointe, President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association; Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; E. L. Merrifield of the Continental Hotel, Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, and the Rev. C. L. Twyng.

Among the other diners were George R. Bidwell, George T. Wilson, George C. Boldt, Louis Sherry, George W. Pinney, Jr., Simeon Ford, District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, J. H. Fife, Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, W. L. Jaques, Commissioner George E. Waring, Postmaster C. W. Dayton, ex-Postmaster T. L. James, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Assemblymen F. E. Laimbeer and T. F. Donnelly, Recorder John W. Goff, Chief of Police Peter B. Conlin, James L. Wells, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessment; Judges J. H. McCarthy, R. A. Van Wyck, J. E. Newburger, E. F. O'Dwyer, J. M. Fitzsimons, M. T. McMahon, Wauhope Lynn, James A. O'Gorman, H. Goldfogle, Joseph Steiner, William C. Holbrook, E. A. Jacob, William Travers Jerome, E. B. Hinsdale, and John Hayes, Magistrates T. F. Wentworth, J. O. Mott, C. A. Flammer, and Charles E. Simms, Police Commissioners Andrew D. Parker and A. D. Andrews, Senators J. A. Cantor and T. F. Grady, and Superintendent of Buildings Constable.

Several little incidents served to enliven the banquet. Louis Sherry's appearance occasioned some lively banter. Mr. Boldt called out to him that he did not fear fair competition, but that the other hotel keepers could not hope to rival the attractions he had offered. Mr. Sherry laughed at the jest.

The speaking began about 9 o'clock. President James H. Breslin made a short address on "Reminiscences of Famous Hotel Keepers." He recalled many of the men who made the reputations of the old hotels of the city, such men as Winchester, Schenck, French, and W. J. Garrison, and told interesting stories of the old hostelries, most of which are now only a memory or a tradition. He then introduced the first speaker, George R. Bidwell. His subject was "The Passing of the Free Lunch."

Mr. Bidwell spoke in part as follows:

"In me you see the horrible effects of the free lunch. Through force of circumstances over which I had no control, my friends and my banker having denied me further assistance, I have been obliged to resort to the bountiful free lunch served at your various hotels. Not in a bold, forward way, but rather in a sly, surreptitious manner, have I thus fattened at your expense.

The next speaker, Augustus Thomas, the playwright, spoke on the subject, "Any Old Thing." He told some of his experiences as an actor on the road and as an experimenter with various hotels.

George T. Wilson spoke on "The Tribulations of the (would-be) After-Dinner Orator."

W. J. Fanning spoke on "The Hotel as Affected by Modern Legislation," but confined himself principally to the Raines law. He said the law contained a mistake "which is now apparent to everybody, and which has caused so much dissatisfaction in the administration of that law. I refer to the definition of the word hotel as a building containing ten rooms, the effect of which has been to render that word a misnomer, and to place the proprietors of the largest and best hotels of this city in the same category with the keepers of the meanest and lowest dens. It would seem as if the time had come when the members of this association, representing, as they do, one of the largest and most important industries of any in the State, should strenuously object to being classified with those who conduct the lowest dives."

"Hash" was the subject of a speech by Simeon Ford. He made a witty and pleasing close to the oratory of the banquet.

NIAGARA'S ELECTRIC POWER.

A Banquet to Celebrate Its Successful Transmission.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The successful transmission of electric power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo was celebrated tonight by a banquet at the Ellicott Club, which was attended by about 400 invited guests. The menu cards were elaborately gotten up, the covers being made of aluminium manufactured at Niagara Falls with the electricity developed there, and with the name of each guest engraved thereon.

Among those present were Nikola Tesla of New York, Elihu Thomson of Lynn, Mass.; E. J. Houston of Philadelphia, Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, Elisha Gray of Chicago, Charles A. Coffin of Boston, George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, John E. Hudson of Boston, W. J. Johnston of The Electrical World, D. O. Mills of New York, Edward A. Adams, President of the Cataract Construction Company; Francis Lynde Stetson of New York, Charles Lanier of New York, S. E. Barton of Chicago, W. H. Lawrence of Cleveland, Frederick A. Nichols, President of the National Electrical Association; Dr. Louis Duncan, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; C. A. Cutler of New York, S. Dana Green of Schenectady, Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, Frank W. Hawley of Pittsburg, and Joseph Wetsler of The Electrical Engineer.

ERIE COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Both the Democratic and Republican Organized Yesterday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Democratic General County Committee met today and reorganized by the election of officers for the ensuing year. The regular Democracy was sustained by a vote of two to one, and William H. Cuffeback, Samuel J. Ramsperger, and Abram Lang, the regular organization candidates, were elected Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, in opposition to candidates representing ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan of New York City.

The Republican General County Committee also organized to-day. Henry W. Brendel was chosen Chairman, and George S. Gatchell, Treasurer. George D. Emerson will be elected Secretary to succeed himself at the next meeting.

DURHAM CITY ADRIFT AGAIN.

Abandoned by the Steamer That Had Her in Tow.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—The disabled steamer Durham City and the steamer Demara, by which she was being towed into Halifax, had a terrible struggle with the elements off this harbor all day. The battle ended in the Demara herself being crippled.

The Demara was towed into port tonight by a tug, and the Durham City is again adrift.

Her situation is regarded as extremely dangerous. She has been unmanageable ever since Saturday. She was taken in tow yesterday by the Demara off Whitehead.

Died on His Way to a Fire.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 12.—While J. Charles Van Cleef, once a leading merchant in this city, was running to a fire this morning, he fell in a faint a short distance from the burning building, and died in a few minutes. The cause of his death was heart failure. Mr. Van Cleef was seventy years old.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

JANUARY 1st, 1897.

INCOME, 1896.	
From Premiums	$1,628,661.18
" Interest, Rents, etc.	425,879.54
Total Income	$2,054,540.72

DISBURSEMENTS, 1896.	
Paid Losses by Death, Endowments and Annuities	$789,248.07
Dividends to Policy-holders and Surrender Values	352,704.21
All other Disbursements, Expenses, etc.	564,011.11
Total Disbursements	$1,705,963.40

ASSETS.	
Real Estate, including Company's Building	$1,601,647.32
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens	2,697,447.52
Bonds and Stocks owned	3,515,961.67
Collateral Loans	79,400.00
Loans to Policy-holders on Company's Policies assigned as Collateral Security	351,601.23
Premium Loans on Policies in force	480,911.05
Cash deposited in Banks and Trust Companies	170,055.33
All other Assets	487,833.30
Total Assets admitted by the New York Insurance Department	$9,384,857.42

LIABILITIES.	
Reserve on Policies	$7,858,285.00
*Reserve on Deferred Dividends	372,923.00
Total as per Certificate of the New York Insurance Department, 4%	$8,231,208.00
All other Liabilities, including losses by death in process of payment; Dividends to Policy-holders not yet due	117,904.57
Total Liabilities	8,349,112.57
Surplus	1,035,744.85
	$9,384,857.42

*It is not the general practice of Life Insurance Companies to treat this item as a liability.

An exhaustive examination of the Company's financial condition as of DECEMBER 31, 1895, has just been completed by the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and the report of Hon. James F. Pierce, Superintendent, is as follows:

"ALBANY, December 15, 1896.

"I have had submitted to me the report of the examiner of the department on an examination of the condition and affairs of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, together with report of the Hon. Michael Coleman of the appraisement of the property owned by or mortgaged to the Company."

"The examination was a verification of the Company's annual statement made to the Department for year ending December 31st, 1895, and almost a literal verification of the Company's figures was found. The report shows conclusively that the management of the Company is satisfactory and for the best interests of the policy-holders."

George E. Ide, President.
Wm. M. St. John, Vice-Pres.
Ellis W. Gladwin, Secretary, Wm. A. Marshall, Actuary.
F. W. Chapin, Medical Director. Wm. G. Low, Counsel.

MRS. CARTER AND HER CHILD.

The Actress Asks that Her Son Be Kept in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Judge Brentano this evening, upon the application of Attorney Thomas S. Hogan, issued an injunction against Leslie Carter, restraining him from taking his son, Leslie Dudley Carter, out of the State.

This order was made by Judge Brentano, by reason of a petition signed by Mrs. Caroline Louise Carter. It was filed in the original suit, in which Mr. Carter obtained a divorce from his wife, July 15, 1889.

In her petition, Mrs. Carter recites the circumstances of this divorce decree, and says that it provided that she should not interfere with her son, who was then seven or eight years of age. Since that time, Mrs. Carter says, she has never seen the boy, except on a few occasions, and then only upon the whim of his father.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Leslie visited his mother at her apartments at the Virginia Hotel, and while there he told her that his father was going to take him away. This was the reason why Mrs. Carter dispatched her attorneys in a hurry to obtain the order mentioned above.

Mrs. Carter says her boy is extremely fond of her and that depriving her of his society causes her a great mental strain and interferes with her work in her profession. She bases her petition upon the statute which provides that the Court shall retain jurisdiction of the child and enter such orders as it sees fit.

She suggests to the Court that the boy is now old enough to choose his own guardian, and says she would like the Court to consider the question of guardianship. Mrs. Carter says that she is extremely anxious that the boy should not be taken beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so that she cannot see him.

MR. MOODY TALKS PLAINLY.

He Answers the Preachers Who Say He Is Lowering the Pulpit.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Revivalist Moody paid his respects to-day to the city pastors who Sunday charged him with "lowering the pulpit."

"If the pulpit is as high as Bunker Hill Monument it had better come down," he retorted. Then he went on: "Nor is this all I want to speak about. I say to you wives that if you know your husbands are living impure lives get a divorce from them. There, I know that's a sensation, but I mean it. I believe that many a man who is living a wrong life would give up that life and become a Christian if he knew that his good wife would leave him if he did not. I believe that if a woman continues to live with a husband whom she knows is leading an impure life she is about as bad as he is. I cannot but speak of these things when I remember the awful conditions of affairs in this country. Look at New York, where the papers are full of what has been done there. Why, when I was in New York and that foreign woman was brought over there to sing bad songs they wanted me to go and hear her, so that I could preach against her. I told them I wasn't in that business. Then they had the songs translated into English, and brought them to me to read. They were so vile I couldn't read them, and I would have been ashamed to read them to a man. And yet men and women of New York society tumble over each other in their eagerness to go and hear.

"When such things are possible hasn't the time come for every pure-minded man and woman to take a stand for purity?"

A Patent Medicine Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Horton of Wayne County said to-day that he proposed to introduce a bill to require all manufacturers of patent medicines to file with the State Board of Health statements showing the ingredients of their products. Selling patent medicines which are not thus recorded he proposes to make a misdemeanor. Similar bills have been in the Legislature for many years.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

THE USUAL AFTER SEASON'S SALE OF THE "LIBERTY" FURNISHINGS,

Before the annual Refurnishing of their Exhibition Rooms with novel PAPERS, STUFFS, AND FURNITURE,

Which are now being prepared Abroad,

MESSRS. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.

offer the Balance of the Importations and Models made for the Fall and Winter Seasons, at the very favorable and substantial Discount of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

from the Price plainly marked on each Article.

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DECORATIVE FURNITURE IN THE ENGLISH FASHION

Forest Green, Brown, Black, and Sealing Wax Red Oak, Green Ash, and Honduras Mahogany:

Upholstered Pieces made by HAMPTON & SONS OF LONDON

in first Coverings or in the "Liberty" Velvets.

WALL PAPERS AND STUFFS OF EXCELLENT STYLE,

Which are only displaced by the many new Things booked to arrive.

DELFT, "LIBERTY," and "DELLA ROBBIA" POTTERY, DUTCH HAMMERED BRASS, AND ILLUMINATED COPPERWARE,

and a Variety of the interesting odd Bits for Home Decoration characteristic of THE "POPULAR SHOP."

(*Every Object in the Collection is designed or selected by Mr. McHugh.*)

Timely Inspection Cordially Invited.

(*Trade marks Reg'd.*)

42d St. W., at 5th Ave.

THE NAKE C. C. SHAYNE IN A FUR GARment is a guarantee of reliability. All Standard Furs, lowest possible prices. 42d St., West.

PAYN'S NOMINATION EXPECTED

Believed in Albany that He Will Be Insurance Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Lucius F. Payn had a long conference with Gov. Black at the Executive Chamber to-day. It is believed here that Mr. Payn will be appointed Superintendent of Insurance, and his repeated visits to the Executive Chamber are construed to mean that he is one of the advisers on behalf of the Republican machine.

Some Senators will refuse to vote to confirm Mr. Payn if Gov. Black nominates him, and predictions are made that the break on this issue will be the most serious that has occurred among organization Republicans since the present Senate was elected.

An anti-Payn Senator has prepared a list of those whose attitudes are doubtful.

Twenty-six votes would be needed to confirm. And in spite of all the anti-Payn men can do, it is generally believed that more than that number will support Mr. Payn's nomination, if it shall be made.

The Senators who are counted against Mr. Payn include Malby, Pavey, George A. Davis, White, Nussbaum, Higgins, Mullin, Brush, and Wray.

Messrs. Tibbitts, Stranahan, Sheppard, and Charles Davis are put on the doubtful list.

Some who would like to oppose Mr. Payn's confirmation do not care to lock horns with Gov. Black so early in the session. The Governor has a reputation for obstinate fighting when he has started to accomplish a thing, and Senators say that to oppose Payn would mean the defeat of legislation in which they are particularly interested. They dare not make open fight against a personal friend of the Governor for fear the Governor would retaliate.

Nominations by the Governor are usually referred to the Finance Committee. A majority of the Republicans on that committee are thorough-going organization men. The committee includes Senators Raines, Stewart, Brown, Higbie, and Harrison. Messrs. Mullin, Higgins, and Malby are also members. Several Democrats are counted on to assist the machine Republicans if their votes are needed. They believe it would be good politics from their standpoint to help make Mr. Payn a part of this Administration.

CITY ALDERMEN ACCUSED.

What Promises to be a Municipal Scandal in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—A municipal scandal that may develop into one of considerable magnitude was brought to the attention of the Board of Public Works today.

Benjamin Humpich, who had contracted for the building of some new streets and alleys, informed the board that the Aldermen were holding back his contracts, and that he could not proceed. He had been approached by James Drake, he said, who informed him that by agreeing to buy broken stone of Drake at $1.50 a yard, the contract would be approved. Humpich says he can get the stone for 70 cents.

Contractor Jacob Scheitzer made a similar statement. Columbus Simons, representative of the Barber Asphalt Company, said his company had experienced trouble. Alderman Leatherman, Chairman of the Contract Committee, who is Drake's son-in-law and partner, and Drake have left the city.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Three Large Louisville Firms to Abandon Their Trade.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—Three large mercantile institutions announced to-day that they would retire from business. One is Kleinhans & Simonson, owning the largest retail clothing house in the South. They will sell the entire stock, valued at nearly a million dollars. Horace Kleinhans, the senior member, will devote his time to his store at Buffalo, N. Y.

Bamberger, Bloom & Co., wholesale dry goods, having settled with their creditors, will also retire, Julius Bamberger removing to New York. The New York Life Insurance Company to-day took possession of the firm's fine building by the foreclosure of a mortgage for $100,000.

Bray & Landrum, manufacturers of jeans clothing, also retired to-day, because of Mr. Bray's ill health. Mr. Landrum sold his half interest to Mr. Bray for $100,000, and Mr. Bray will dispose of the stock and factory. Mr. Landrum will probably associate himself with Leon Bamberger, late of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., in a new firm for the manufacture of woolens.

OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE.

Likely to be a Long Debate on the Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Private talks by Senators on the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, sent to the Senate yesterday, indicates that that convention will not have smooth sailing in the Senate.

There is some opposition among Senators of influence on account of the fact that boundary matters are included in the general treaty. The committee probably will take up the convention at its meeting tomorrow. The members say that the document will be considered carefully, both in committee and in the Senate, and that there will be no haste in taking the final vote on ratification.

The debate promises to be somewhat protracted, and there are Senators who predict that there will be no action on the subject at this session of Congress.

COXEY MAKING A NEW PARTY.

He and a Few Others in Conference in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, Ohio, was disappointed in the number of those who gathered at the Lindell Hotel, here, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in response to a call for a conference at which the Populist Party would be re-formed, or, rather, a new Peoples' Party would be organized.

Among those present at the conference were Son-in-law Carl Browne, John J. Streeter of New Hampshire, A. Steinberger, editor of The World, Girard, Kan.; Editor Ferris of The News, Joliet, Ill., and J. P. Norman of Knoxville, Iowa.

Before the meeting Carl Browne said:

"The Populists have been sold out by Butler, Taubeneck, and the fusionists. We are going to organize a party where the people will control and where the Executive Committee will not be allowed to betray the people. Our new party will be organized according to the plan of John J. Streeter."

Less than a score of delegates were present when Mr. Coxey began his address, in which he outlined the plan of formation of the new party. A committee was appointed to adopt an address to the American people

JAMES C. M'MULLIN'S WILL.

His Estate Divided Between His Widow and His Children.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The will of James C. McMullin, who was for some time a Vice President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was filed in the Probate Court to-day.

The estate is valued at $450,000. Of this amount $350,000 is personal property, the remainder being realty. The will was made in 1892, and names the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as executor and trustee. The will provides that the widow, Henrietta Mason McMullin, shall have half the income from the estate, but that she must have as much as $9,000 annually. If the estate yields enough to allow it, the children, Frank R. McMullin and Louie E. McMullin Page, are to have half the income. After the death of Mrs. McMullin the property is to be divided between the children, the provision being made, however, that only the income of the "Franklin Street property" shall go to them. The Franklin Street property is worth about $60,000.

James C

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

SENATOR HILL WANTS TERMS OF POSTMASTERS LIMITED.

A Political Discussion in the Senate over the Homestead Bill—The Pacific Funding Bill Killed by the Speaker's Ruling.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—After the transaction of some routine business in the morning the Senate at 12:15, on motion of Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The doors were reopened at 12:30 and legislative business was resumed.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced a bill fixing the term of fourth-class Postmasters at four years, except in case of the filling of vacancies by death, removal, or resignation, in which case the appointments are to be for the unexpired portion of the term.

He made a statement as to his object in introducing the bill. It was, he said, to remedy the present hodge-podge condition. He thought it important that at this particular time political bookkeeping should be commenced on correct principles, and on fair and honorable politics. The object of the bill was to determine definitely and surely and exactly what ought to be done in regard to such appointments. Both political parties, Mr. Hill said, had used the power for the arbitrary and summary removal of fourth-class Postmasters. That policy had been pursued, probably to the satisfaction of both parties. It had been pursued when the omice of Assistant Postmaster General was held by the present distinguished presiding officer of the Senate, and also when it was held by Mr. Wanamaker—if the remark would not offend the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Quay.) [Laughter.] Since the present Administration came into power, the power of removal of fourth-class Postmasters had been, whether to the demoralization of the President's party or not, he would not now stop to discuss, but rarely exercised, and then only for good and sufficient cause. He thought that it would be productive of much good if Congress would now pass his bill and establish the principle that those offices, which had been made the football of party politics, should be placed on some definite basis. After further discussion, the bill was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Rules to consider the practicability of abbreviating the daily reports of the proceedings of Congress as published in The Record.

The Eight-Hour Law.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the violation of the eight-hour law by contractors under the Navy Department at Brooklyn, N. Y., was taken up and agreed to; Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who had asserted yesterday that the law did not apply to contractors, confessing that he had been wrong in that assertion.

The resolutions on which Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) spoke yesterday, fixing the Presidential term at six years, and prohibiting the re-election of a President, were taken up to give an opportunity to Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) to express his views upon them. He favored the prohibition of re-election, but he considered the extension of the term to six years most objectionable. He would much prefer to have the term limited to two years. The strain of a four years' election was about all that the country could stand. If the President were elected for two years he would come into power in harmony with the Congress elected at the same time.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The unfinished business, being the House bill for free homesteads on public lands acquired from the various Indian tribes, was taken up.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) as a just extension of the free homestead policy, and he declared that this was no time for the adoption of a pickayunish policy toward the struggling settlers.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) presented a memorial from Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware, claiming to have been elected to a seat in the United States Senate on May 9, 1895, and urging the reopening of the question. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Homestead Bill Discussed.

The debate on the homestead bill was resumed, and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) made an argument in favor of the bill. In commenting on the declaration made by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) when the bill was last under discussion, that he would not be bound by the free homestead plank in the National Republican platform, Mr. Allen spoke in a bitter tone of "good men" meeting in convention and putting forward principles for the mere purpose of catching votes, and with no intention of being bound by their declarations.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) challenged the use of the phrase "good men" as applied to such people.

"Perhaps," said Mr. Allen, "I should have qualified my statement by saying, 'good men in other respects.'"

"And scoundrels in that respect," Mr. Hoar suggested.

"Not necessarily so," Mr. Allen replied; "politicians in that respect."

"I should say scoundrels," Mr. Hoar persisted.

"Possibly the Senator would," said Mr. Allen. "He is plainer in his language than I am."

In closing his speech Mr. Allen spoke of the existing "reign of bankruptcy and suicide" being the logical consequences of the financial policy of the Government, and he suggested the adoption of a policy that would be fair and just to all.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) said that, although the pending bill did not attract much attention, it was a bill that proposed according to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, to surrender $35,000,000 in money, which was, in part at least, due on contracts already made between the Government and settlers on the public lands. It was a bill to bestow on individuals in small sums, varying from $160 to $450, an aggregate very large in amount. It would, therefore, seem to require strong reasons (granting the power of Congress) to justify its passage. He proceeded to rehearse in detail the history of the homestead law, and to state reasons why the pending bill should not be passed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) interrupted Mr. Vilas with a question as to the homestead plank in the Chicago Democratic platform.

"If that platform," Mr. Vilas replied, "is the one that I understand it to be, I will say that there is almost nothing in it that is not inimical to the interests of the United States."

"I suppose," Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.,) broke in, "it is the Republican platform which is meant; for that is the one the Senator from Wisconsin supported."

"By no means," said Mr. Vilas. "I supported the platform adopted at Indianapolis; and if there is one sentence, line, or word in that platform not founded on Democracy, I would like to have it pointed out."

A Little Politics.

Mr. Allen was about to read from the Chicago platform when Mr. Vilas interrupted him, and said that the Democratic platform was the one adopted at Indianapolis.

"I am reading," said Mr. Allen, "from the Democratic platform—the regular Democratic platform, and not from that Indianapolis rump affair." He added: "Is the Senator pleased with the course of Wisconsin in going Republican last Fall?"

"I most cordially approve," Mr. Vilas replied with great deliberateness of manner, "the determination of the people of Wisconsin by which a majority of 110,000 in a voting population of a little over 400,000 was cast against a policy detrimental to the interests of the United States."

"Then the Senator," Mr. Allen insisted, "approves of the election of McKinley and of the success of the Republican Party?"

"I am not interested in political quips and quibbles," Mr. Vilas replied. "There was no step taken in the political course of last year that brings reproach to me."

"That is the same plea that 'Wat' Tyler made," Mr. Allen put in.

"The action of certain other persons," Mr. Vilas retorted, "might have warranted that name. I performed my political duties as I saw them, and have no explanation to make. The Indianapolis platform was founded throughout on Democracy."

Mr. Vilas then proceeded with his argument against the bill, the passage of which, he said, would lay the foundation for a demand for the repayment of all the money heretofore paid to the Government by settlers on Indian lands.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) followed in advocacy of the bill. In a digression to show the wealth of the State of Kansas he declared that the people of that State were as honest and as enterprising as they ever were, and that, although they were now under a cloud, they would come out right at the end.

The bill went over without action, and the Senate, at 5:30, went into executive session, shortly thereafter adjourning until to-morrow.

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL DEAD.

Speaker Reed Decides Against a Reference to a Committee—A Personal Explanation by Mr. Johnson.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The hope of those members of the House who are anxious to secure some legislation with reference to the Pacific Railroads at this session was quenched to-day by a decision of Speaker Reed.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) yesterday moved that the funding bill be recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, but objection was made that this was not in order, as other business had intervened. Speaker Reed asked until to-day to render a decision, and soon after the House met he stated his opinion that the motion of the gentleman from Vermont to recommit the bill was not in order. The motion, he said, could have been made if the House had passed the bill to a third reading, or if other business had not intervened. No demonstration followed the announcement.

The bill to better define the rights of aliens in the Territories, which was passed over temporarily yesterday, was taken up under the call of committees. Mr. McEwan (Rep., N. J.,) said that with the exception of one section this was the same bill that had been defeated in the House Dec. 10, but he made no point of order on that ground, and the bill was passed by a rising vote—ayes, 59; nays, 26.

After a squabble over an attempt to secure the reference from the Committee on Mines and Mining to the Committee on Public Lands of a bill allowing applicants for mineral land patents to appear before clerks of courts or notaries public instead of before the Land Office officials in making the preliminary affidavit, the bill was passed.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) called up a House bill increasing the classes to which preference shall be given in appointments in the civil service. It provides that these classes shall be disabled Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors and widows and orphans of Union soldiers and sailors. The present law gives preference to those Union soldiers and sailors who were discharged by reason of wounds or sickness contracted in service.

After some discussion as to whether State troops might not be included under the provisions of the bill, it was modified so as to read that preference would be given to soldiers and sailors "of the United States in the war of the rebellion." The bill was passed.

Personalities Indulged In.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.,) took the floor on a question of personal privilege, and made an address in answer to remarks inserted in The Congressional Record of this morning by Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) under leave to print. He said that last Friday, during the debate on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Cooper) had made some bitter personal remarks with reference to himself. He had endeavored to reply to Mr. Cooper, but refrained from doing so in the absence of that gentleman. In the meantime he had been informed that Mr. Maguire had intended to assail him personally on the floor with reference to his (Johnson's) remarks about another person, and he had waited for Mr. Maguire to do so without being gratified. This morning, said Mr. Johnson, he found in The Congressional Record one whole column devoted to a bitter personal attack on himself. That speech was not delivered. He did not know whether that was a violation of the rules of the House. He left that question to older and more experienced members. But he believed it a wanton and malicious disregard for the right of members of the House to publish a wanton and bitter attack on a brother member. Telegraphic information from California had come to him that the San Francisco Examiner had published the speech alleged to have been delivered by Mr. Maguire on the floor of the House when it had not been so delivered. "He made a cowardly insinuation against me," said Mr. Johnson, "and had not the courage to make a manly attack."

Mr. Johnson explained that it was true that thirty-four years ago he had been indicted in Syracuse, N. Y.; it was true that he went to California to create a new home. But it was not true that he went there under a new name.

Mr. Johnson said that, by the blessing of God and the help of his wife, he had been able to pay back every dollar he owed in the City of Syracuse. Here a round of applause came from the members. No man, continued Mr. Johnson, had suffered pecuniary loss at his expense. He had paid back all he owed, and had visited Syracuse a number of times since his indictment. He had made a clean breast of his early life to the convention at Sacramento that nominated him for the Legislature, and he had been nominated by a three-fourths vote and elected. During his Congressional campaigns he had told the people that he was the same "Grove" Johnson who had been indicted, and he had been nominated and re-elected. He did not try to conceal his youthful fault.

"I did wrong," he said, "I know it. But I have made up for it as well as any man could." (Here Mr. Johnson's voice broke.) The people of the City and County of Sacramento where he lived knew his whole life, and yet, despite the fact that Bryan had received 300 majority in Sacramento County, he, a Republican, carried every district in that county. [Applause.]

He said that Irish informers and Russian police spies would have scorned to do what the gentleman from California (Mr. Maguire) had done in thus attacking him in a speech, not delivered, but inserted, in the official Record.

Mr. Johnson sat down amid applause, and then Mr. Maguire rose. He said he was not afraid to speak out. He referred to Mr. Johnson's attack on Mr. Hearst as the most bitter and malicious assault he had ever heard delivered against an absent man who had no means of answering on the floor.

Trying to Correct The Record.

Mr. Maguire then told of ineffectual attempts to answer Mr. Johnson, and denounced as false the charges made by him.

Mr. Poole (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to expunge from The Record certain portions of the speech "supposed to have been delivered by Mr. Maguire and printed in The Congressional Record this morning," reflecting on Mr. Johnson. Mr. Poole warmly defended Mr. Johnson, whom he had known and loved for nearly fifty years.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) suggested that the matter be sent to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Printing, objected to such reference, as the committee could not undertake to pass on all that was printed in The Record. Besides, the proper time to correct such matters was when they were uttered.

Mr. Towns (Rep., Minn.,) offered an amendment, also striking from The Record certain portions of the remarks of Mr. Johnson last week, but the amendment fell on a point of order.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) then moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Rules. On a standing vote the motion was lost, 52 to 87, but the yeas and nays were demanded, and the roll was called.

The motion was lost—yeas, 68; nays, 123—and Mr. Poole's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Towne (Rep., Minn.,) then offered a resolution striking from the record a portion of the remarks of Mr. Johnson last week, in which the latter reflected severely on the character of Mr. Hearst.

In reply to a request for the reading of the paragraph to be expunged, the Speaker suggested that this would be simply inserting in the record in another place what was being stricken out, and the request was withdrawn.

Mr. Towne's motion to strike out was lost—yeas, 82; nays, 94.

No further attempt was made to keep the Johnson-Maguire controversy before the House, and routine business was taken up.

A resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and funeral of ex-Speaker Crisp, amounting to $1,480, was passed.

Bills Passed.

These bridge bills were passed: Providing for bridges over the Cumberland River, Kentucky, and the Tennessee River, Kentucky, to be constructed by the Tennessee and Cairo Railroad Company; over the Red River of the North, (two bridges,) to be constructed by the Duluth and North Dakota Railroad Company, in North Dakota and Minnesota; over the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania, at Mifflin Township, by the Union Railroad Company; over the Red River, at Alexandria, La., by the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.

The Senate bill construing the acts of Congress in relation to bestowing life-saving medals was also passed.

During the discussion of a bill providing a penalty for the use of Congressional mail franks without authority, Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) explained that during the late campaign his frank had been used by persons who had no such authority. Some opposition developed to the measure. Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) for instance, making the point that if a member of Congress or his clerk were to inadvertently put unfrankable matter in a franked envelope he would be liable to fine or imprisonment. He thought it better that the Government should lose 2 cents once in a while than that a quorum of the House should be arrested.

A motion to order the previous question was voted down, and, after a long wrangle over a point of order, the House at 5 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES FILLED.

Speaker Reed Designates Members to Take the Place of Crisp.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Speaker Reed just before the adjournment of the House to-day filled the vacancies on the Committees on Rules and the Ways and Means caused by the death of the late Mr. Crisp of Georgia. Several gentlemen who desired an appointment to the Ways and Means Committee have exerted considerable influence upon the Speaker to secure the office, and it was thought for a time that it would be given to Mr. Newlands, (Silverite, Nevada,) who was unusually well indorsed.

The Speaker, however, gave the place to Mr. Boatner, (Dem., La.,) whose seat was declared vacant at the last session of Congress, and who since his re-election to fill out the remainder of the present term has been without a committee assignment.

The vacancy on the Rules Committee was filled by the appointment of Mr. Bailey of Texas.

Mr. Boatner is now serving his fourth term in Congress. He has long been regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the House and a tireless and indefatigable committee worker. Mr. Bailey is one of the younger members of the House, although his service of six consecutive years, with a re-election to the next Congress, makes him something of a veteran in point of experience.

Mr. Stokes of South Carolina, who, like Mr. Boatner, was unseated last year, was assigned to the Committee on Agriculture and that on Public Buildings and Grounds. Charles Crisp, the son of the late Speaker Crisp, who was elected last month to serve out the remainder of his father's term, was assigned to the Post Office and Mileage Committees.

WRANGLING IN DELAWARE.

Still Disputing over Votes Cast in the Recent Election.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 12.—The joint Assembly to-day canvassed the vote for Governor, and E. W. Tunnell, (Dem.,) was declared elected by 4,493 plurality. He received 15,507 votes, against 11,014 cast for John H. Hoffecker, (Union-Rep.-Addicks;) 7,154 for John C. Higgins, (Reg. Rep.;) Prohibition, 548, and Single Tax, 855.

The Assembly counted 2,088 votes for Tunnell, in Kent County, on the Democratic certificate, and the Republican members refused to vote. Gov. Watson had refused to count the vote of Kent County on the Presidential contest on the ground that the certificates of both parties were irregular.

In the House to-day, John T. Dickey, a member from Wilmington, whose seat is contested by Woodward W. Chealrs, on the ground that votes cast for him were transferred to Dickey, made a motion to have all of the ballot boxes in New Castle County opened and the ballots counted. The motion was carried.

If the Committee on Elections attempts that work it will require several weeks to reach a decision.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Government has arranged to confine prisoners of the District of Columbia convicted of violations of United States law in the Trenton (N. J.) State prison. Heretofore the prisoners have been confined in Albany, N. Y.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The will of Gen. Francis A. Walker was filed to-day. All his property is left to his widow.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 12.—William Debold, eighteen years old, was arrested last night, charged with forging the name of Charles B. Grubb, a prominent capitalist, to checks which were cashed at the First National Bank of this city. The amount secured by Debold is said to be in excess of $400.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Edward James, colored, who shot and killed Charles Carrington Dec. 3, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 12.—The pastorate of St. Thomas's Church here has been accepted by the Rev. Charles Foster of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Jan. 12.—As the limited eastbound train yesterday on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad ran upon a small bridge, one mile east of this city, it struck a spike which had been driven between the ends of two rails. Railway officials think there was a deliberate attempt to wreck the train.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—A family fight in the Davis family in Claiborne County yesterday resulted in the killing of Miss Jessie Davis, the oldest daughter of Thomas Davis. The father threw a rock at his son, which missed him and struck his daughter in the back, breaking the spinal column and killing her almost instantly.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Just after noon today, when none but Miss Reed, the cashier, was in the place, an unknown man entered the office of the People's Coal Company, and, seizing Miss Reed, gagged and tied her to a chair and then robbed the safe of its contents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—An open-air mass meeting was held last evening to celebrate the defeat of the Pacific Funding bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The appeal of the Attorney General in the Murray Hill Bank receivership controversy will be argued Friday before the Appellate Division in New York City.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—11:30 A. M.—127 East Thirty-first Street; Kate O'Donnell; dwelling; damage, $500.

—3:35 P. M.—Eighty-seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue; unoccupied building owned by the Park Department; damage slight.

—5:45 P. M.—550 West Fifty-seventh Street; John Killeen; damage, $460.

—5:50 P. M.—1 Congress Street; Mrs. Reed; damage, $10.

5:50 P. M.—116 East Fifty-third Street; damage trifling.

—9:05 P. M.—650 Second Avenue; James Butler; damage, $50.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets

Just what you need may be among the remnants now at bargain prices.

Long Credit. 104 West 14th Street.

$10 WILL BUY A SPLENDID PAIR OF SEALskin Gloves, Sealskin Caps and other furs in proportion. At SHAYNE'S, 124 West 42d St.

They're going fast—Saturday will be the last day of our great remnant sale.

Suits to order, $14.00. Overcoats, silk lined, $14.00. Coat and vest, $10.50. Trousers, $3.50. Former prices, $16.00 to $40.00.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham of Maine is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Savoy.

—The Rev. Samuel W. Duncan of Boston is at the Buckingham.

—Congressman H. W. Rusk of Baltimore and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Holland.

—J. Alexander Shriver of Baltimore and William E. Littleton of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf

—Joseph L. Colby and F. A. Wilson of Boston and Charles R. Winsor of Providence are at the Albemarle.

—John A. Delehanty and J. Howard King of Albany and Samuel Hunt of Cincinnati are at the Normandie.

—Samuel Andrews of Cleveland, George H. Bush of Buffalo, and Anson J. Starring of Boston are at the Windsor.

—H. J. Rockwell and J. D. Wasson of Albany, J. B. Forsyth of Boston, and O. W. Purdy of Providence are at the Gilsey.

—Angelo Myers of Philadelphia, John T. Stewart and D. C. Henry of Buffalo, and D. L. Mitchell of Boston are at the Astor.

—C. F. Crosby of Troy, W. Hart Alger of Baltimore, and Leon H. Vincent and Erwin H. Smith of Philadelphia are at the St. Denis.

—R. H. Riddell and John A. Sullivan of Boston, C. J. Bird of Syracuse, F. S. Terry of Chicago, and A. P. Stephenson of Pittsburg are at the Imperial.

—Charles Brooks of Albany, Henry F. Wright of Philadelphia, W. Martin Jones of Rochester, and H. L. Leonard of Buffalo are at the Grand Union.

—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, Congressman Jacob Lefever of New Paltz, N. Y.; ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, and S. Davis Warfield of Baltimore are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Commander John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; ex-Congressman John W. Candler of Boston, and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole of Albany, Justice J. O. Dykman of the New York Supreme Court, and Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Donnelly, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Wicker, white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

—Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. H. Kennard, hosiery; 43 Leonard Street.

—Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Marum, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Jones, dry goods; W. Birkett, silks; 109 Worth Street.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Hargadine, The, McKittrick Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions, 115 Worth Street.

—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, upholstery goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Downs, domestics; Hotel Westminster.

—Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods, 54 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Langton, carpets, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Derby represents; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Weber & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, silks and velvets; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. M. Church, domestics; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; G. F. Hughes, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Stark, B. & W., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, white goods and laces; C. S. May, ladies' and infants' wear; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. Wright, carpets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Lyman, R., Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; O. E. Putnam, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, notions and fancy goods; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Sheppard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies and infant's wear; J. D. Wilson, ladies' cloaks; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lyclemore, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Kutz, J., Braddock, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Oppenheim, Overndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

—O. Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. O. Gorman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods, toys, &c.; A. Adler, dry goods, &c., 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions and furnishing goods, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Smith, Weed & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; F. M. Weed, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

—Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Berwanger, laces; Grand Hotel.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. J. Gillen, silks, 415 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Clement & Allen, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Renwick, Ellis & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; H. W. Renwick, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. T. Rodgers, dry goods, &c., 120 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; J. Whittaker, ribbons, 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Harris, I., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. H. Harris, furnishing goods, 102 Franklin Street; Barrett House.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. Pomeroy, millinery, 120 Franklin Street, St. Denis Hotel.

—Sterns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Grossarth, dry goods, 57 White Street.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Burrell, carpets, 120 Franklin Street.

—Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. B. Landstreet, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street.

—Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, notions and fancy goods, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, white goods and laces; J. L. Bonnell, carpets, 120 Franklin Street.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Lisner, laces, ribbons, and crockery; Hotel Vendome.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, and laces, cloaks, suits, and millinery, 338 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Miller, The, & Peck Co., Waterbury, Conn.; J. C. Miller, dry goods; Stuart House.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co.; Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, linens and small ware; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods, silks and velvets, millinery and laces; Hotel Marlborough.

—Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, domestics and linens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Joseph, A., Vincennes, Ind.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—E. A. Havers will give an illustrated lecture on "Under the Cuban Star" at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 24, for the benefit of the Cuban Hospital Service. Tickets may be had at the Cuban Junta, 56 New Street.

—A ball is to be given in the Lexington Avenue Opera House Jan. 22 for the benefit of the Marti Charity Association Home.

—Bankers here have been warned that a new counterfeit twenty-dollar United States silver certificate is in circulation. It was discovered by the cashier of a Chicago bank. It purports to be of the issue under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, Series 1891, Check Letter B. The signatures are J. Fount Tillman and D. N. Morgan, the Treasury number is A6705401, and the portrait is that of Daniel Manning.

—"Who Are Great Men?" will be the subject of a lecture by the Rev. J. H. Geismar at Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Friday evening.

—The thirty-second annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The pending tariff revision and the new wool and woolen duties will be under consideration. In the evening there will be a dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel. United States Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, and Mayor William L. Strong wil be among the guests.

—"Light: Its Distribution and Diffusion as Related to Quality and Efficiency" will be the subject of a paper by E. Leavenworth Elliott at the meeting of the New York Electrical Society at Columbia College to-morrow evening.

—The Ladies' Christian Union will hold its weekly meeting to-day, at 11 o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. Mrs. Darwin R. James, President of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, will speak on the Sabbath question.

—The seventeenth annual ball of the Union Boat Club takes places at the Lenox Lyceum next Monday, Jan. 18.

—The First Battalion, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will be reviewed by Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., and staff, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Monday evening, Jan. 18.

—Edward Calcogni of Melrose, L. I., was held for trial yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of stealing ten casks of wine from his employer, the A. K. Koyer Company, 31 Trinity Place. It is alleged that Calcogni had been stealing for some time by causing wine to be sent out of the shop on bogus orders from customers, and then selling it himself, at reduced prices, to his own private customers.

—The County Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-morrow afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8 o'clock. There will be addresses by Mrs. William Decker of Illinois, Mrs. Irving Brown, and Miss Anne Langworthy. Supper will be served.

Brooklyn.

—Patrolman John J. Smith of the Brooklyn Bridge Police Force resigned yesterday morning because he could not stand the exposure on the span. Smith has been on the bridge force since July, 1892, and has been constantly exposed to all sorts of weather.

—Police Judge William Kramer qualified in his position yesterday, and will preside for the first time in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

—The truant officers, assisted by the police, made a raid on the school boys at the Gayety Theatre Monday afternoon, and captured twenty-seven boys.

—Police Commissioner Welles has taken exception to the statement made by Anthony Comstock that Brooklyn is a hot-bed of policy shops. He said yesterday that if Mr. Comstock is aware of so many places, he would like his assistance in locating them. Mr. Welles is inclined to think that many of the shops exist only in Mr. Comstock's imagination.

Park Policeman Hurt.

Park Policeman Charles E. Moore, thirty-seven years old, of 405 West Forty-seventh Street, fell through the dumb-waiter shaft at his home at 12:30 this morning and sustained serious, if not fatal injuries. The policeman got home late, and did not wish to disturb his family. It appears he went to the shaft to see if the door was proptrly fastened. In the darkness he fell to the bottom, where he was found by the janitor, who summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. From there the injured man was transferred to the New York Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found that in addition to internal injuries, Moore's legs were terribly bruised.

Advice to Reform Organization.

Ernest H. Crosby President of the Social Reform Club, spoke on "Perils Past, and Their Prevention in the Future," at a meeting for the advancement of labor held in the Guild room of the Church ofSt. John the Evangelist, in Waverly Place. He said among other things that he was well aware of the misrule and corruption which the city had had through Tammany, but he thought it was not entirely Tammany, but Mammony, and that the organizations for reform would do well before attempting to reform other people to take the beams out of their own eyes.

Actors Against Indecency.

A number of actors called on the District Attorney yesterday and said that they were opposed to the practice of theatrical agents employing people who by indecent exhibitions cast odium on the profession. They offered their co-operation to the District Attorney and to the police in any effort that might be made to stop the practice. District Attorney Olcot hanked them for their offer, but said tha he knew of no way of availing himself of their services.

Danger Environs Us

If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent. It is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medical safeguard. Wherever the endemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness, and nervousness.

WANAMAKER'S

QUERIES AND NOTES

Why the Dazzling Assembly?

Because the January storecolor is white. Takes its tone from the merchandise of the month.

Luminous, Dazzling. Gold and white, with electric light. See it and be pleased. Third floor.

Why the White Fair?

Because Muslin Underwear can be sold cheapest in January. Great contracts with the best manufacturers for work in dull season unite excellence with cheapness.

Wise women perceive this clearly. Thus our great sales of Muslin Underwear that mark the passing January days.

Are the Spring Silks ready?

Yes, in abundance. They make the Rotunda bright with novelty. Rumchunda Twilled Foulard Silks from David Evans, the world-famous London designer and printer. Our styles are exclusive. Some odd. Some quiet. Some striking.

You cannot know the market for Spring Silks without viewing this collection.

Any tidings of Summer Cottons?

Here abundantly—more abundant daily. Gliding silently to the counters—fresh, original, beautiful—they come from Manchester, Mulhouse, North Adams, Chester. English, French, German, American. A veritable Pan-congress of the best world-products in cotton textiles and printings.

Names only: Piques, plain and with Dresden China figures. Plumetis, with embroidered dots and printed flowers. Exquisite color work upon Organdies, Grenadines, Jaconets, Dimities, and Cheviots.

It is a bit Irish to mix Linens and Wools with Cottons—but they're here. Linen Batistes in five grades of gray. Challis in white, cream, black and blue grounds, with floral decoration.

Some notes on Chinaware

Agitation in the Pottery trade of two cities followed our notice of the great transaction in the beautiful Limoges Table Ware of Theodore Haviland.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The New Eight Bells—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Great Northwest—8:15. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Mefistofele—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1897.

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

I.

It would be well if in this country and in England there could be a formal and general celebration of the great event so quietly consummated in Washington on the 11th of January. Nothing in the history of the relations of the two countries in this generation is more memorable than that event is likely to be, and few things in the history of either are more characteristic of the genius of the two nations.

The treaty of general arbitration signed on the 11th by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain is the latest evolution and the highest achievement of free popular government. It would at this stage of the development of the civilization of the world be possible only between self-governing nations in which substantially the sole function of government is to protect the rights and promote the interests common to all and in which the Government thereby necessarily becomes the organ of the sentiment, conscience, and mind of the nation. The object of the treaty is to maintain peace, while securing justice, and to prevent the incalculable waste and cruel injury of war and of the readiness for war. That this object is supremely important and that in comparison with it the gratification of passion or ambition, of pride or covetousness in peoples or in Princes, is unimportant is a conclusion that wise and thoughtful men have held and taught for a long time. But it is also a conclusion that rulers have resisted in the ratio of their arbitrary power. It is now embodied in an agreement between the two great English-speaking nations, because in these most fully and for the greatest time the people have been taught in the school of freedom and responsibility; have learned from the mute and stern master, experience, to weigh the consequences of their own action, and are able to give practical effect to the principles by which they wish their action to be guided.

The first great precedent in the line of which general arbitration is the development is the treaty of Washington, by which the acute differences arising from the American civil war were put in the way of peaceful settlement. The history of this treaty bears out the inference we have stated. It is well known that the class which a quarter of a century ago still called itself the ruling class in Great Britain resented hotly the pretension of the Government of the United States to base a claim for damages on defects in the scope or in the enforcement of what they insisted was purely domestic legislation. Their Government had made its neutrality laws and had enforced them as seemed necessary and proper, and it would not submit them to the criticism of another Government or admit any responsibility as to them to such Government. But the real rule lay, not with this class, but with the general opinion of the English people. That opinion distinctly was that in a defensive war against an insurrection inspired by slavery the American Union had materially suffered by the action of the English Government, and the English people would not permit its own Government to refuse the peaceful and orderly arbitration of claims based on such action. It was the enlightened perception of a people trained in freedom and in the responsibility that follows freedom, of the essential nature of the situation that prevented war and compelled justice and peace.

The minor features of this arbitration and some results of a like adjustment of the Bering Sea dispute gave rise to perplexities that did not strengthen the apparent prestige of the system. But, despite these untoward developments, the sentiment in both countries steadily grew in favor of its extension. This found expression in the ways usual in free countries—in the press, in public meetings, in general discussion, and more or less through special organizations. At a fortunate moment Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM presented the general subject to the Government of Great Britain, already prepared by the movement of public opinion in that country to consider it both candidly and in a friendly spirit. The untimely death of Mr. GRESHAM was followed by the action our Government felt called upon to take in regard to the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and for a few weeks it seemed as if the realization of the noble plan of general arbitration was made impossible.

But what appeared an almost fatal interruption proved to be the source of a resistless impulse to the accomplishment of the great scheme. And it was so because of that invincible domination of public opinion to which we have referred as the characteristic of the national life of both of the English-speaking peoples. In some of the features of Mr. OLNEY'S presentation of the Venezuelan case and in the spirit in which Lord SALISBURY received it there was ample excuse for progressive acrimony by which the two Governments might easily have been goaded to irreconcilable difference. But in both nations there was promptly manifested the firmest determination that no such calamity should be permitted, while in England particularly there was an immediate recognition of the essential justice of arbitration as a means of settling the quarrel with Venezuela, as urged by the United States. And this sense of what justice required was so strong and efficient that the British Government responded to it both cordially and instantly. The practicability of arbitration between nations, ruled as these two are ruled by free public opinion, in a matter so suddenly arising and involving such grave elements of dissension threw a new light on the nature and scope of arbitration generally. Here was a matter seeming to involve both territorial integrity and national "honor," and there was no lack of hot-headed patriots to stir the hearts of the common people by the presentation of these points. But the common people on both sides of the ocean not only did not respond to these appeals, but steadily insisted that the true interests and the highest honor demanded that justice should be done and peace preserved.

Both Lord SALISBURY and his Government on the one part and Mr. CLEVELAND and Secretary OLNEY on the other are entitled to the greatest credit for the intelligence, candor, and ability shown in the subsequent negotiations of which the treaty signed on the 11th was the happy and triumphant conclusion. Nor have we the slightest doubt that the United States Senate will ratify this treaty. It will be done with due deliberation and after proper study, but it would be insulting the Senate to suspect even that one-third of its members would withhold concurrence from an instrument that will pass into history with Magna Charta in England and the Declaration of Independence in the United States.

SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT.

II.

It will be especially gratifying to advocates of international arbitration to find that the agreement includes "all questions in difference" between the two powers "which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation." There is no reservation, as had been reported, of matters involving territorial claims or "national honor." Such a reservation would, in fact, have virtually destroyed the value of the treaty as a means of avoiding the arbitrament of war, for there would be little or no danger of hostility between any two civilized nations over mere questions of pecuniary damage or infringement of the rights of citizens, unless they led to complications involving the "honor" of one party or the other in its own estimation.

There is no matter more appropriate for settlement by arbitration than disputed territorial claims or questions of boundary, for such a settlement would be according to judicial methods of inquiry and ascertainment and would be pretty sure to be in accordance with the substantial rights of the parties. Allowing such disputes to go on until hostile feelings were wrought up to the fighting pitch and then settling them by war no more results in establishing the rights of the parties and doing justice to either than the old ordeal of battle between man and man determined which was in the right. War over territorial claims or boundaries is a costly process in which the victor takes everything in dispute and compels the vanquished to bear the whole expense and loss.

Moreover, there would be little use in a treaty of arbitration which was not to settle questions involving "national honor." It would always be open to either party to claim that its honor was at stake, whatever the dispute, and the claim would be made and insisted upon where there was no real desire to avoid a hostile encounter. There would be little danger of war between Great Britain and the United States over any question which did not involve the honor of one or both in the belief of their citizens. It is precisely when they think that their honor is at stake, and when, therefore, they are liable to get into a bloody quarrel, that serious occasion for arbitration arises.

The treaty provides for three different classes or grades of "questions in difference" between the two nations, with a different tribunal and procedure for each. To start with, it assumes that such questions will be adjusted by diplomatic negotiation if possible. Failing that, a certain arbitral tribunal of three members is provided for to deal with and decide all pecuniary claims or groups of claims not exceeding £100,000 in the aggregate, and the award of a majority of the tribunal will be final. This provides a simple and expeditious method of dealing with disputes of least importance. Larger pecuniary claims, not involving any question of territorial possession, may be referred to the same tribunal, but unless its judgment should be unanimous there would be a reference to another, consisting of five arbitrators, a majority of whom would make a final award.

The foregoing cases are such as would be pretty sure of a peaceful settlement by arbitration without any permanent treaty, and the most important part of the agreement is Article VI., which provides for a tribunal to decide controversies involving territorial claims. In this case an award to be final must be by a majority of not less than five to one, which would necessarily include in its favor two Judges of the Supreme Court of each country, while any majority would include one of the highest judicial officers of each nation. A majority of less than five to one would be effectual unless a protest against the award should be made within three months, in which case it would have no validity. Where such a protest was made or the arbitral tribunal was equally divided, the powers would be bound by the treaty to have no recourse to "hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both the high contracting powers." Provision is made for transferring to the highest form of tribunal—that composed of three Judges of the highest court of judicature of the two nations—any case based upon pecuniary claims when in the course of the proceedings it is found that it involves the decision of a "disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the national rights" of either party as distinguished from "the private rights of which it [the party] is merely the national representative."

The treaty covers all cases of dispute which could arise directly between the Governments of the two countries touching their rights and claims or those of their citizens as against each other, and, while it cannot preclude all possibility of war springing from such disputes, it makes the chance of it very remote. The mere delay and deliberation required by the agreement would be the greatest safeguard. The treaty has no application to troubles caused by the meddling of either power with some third party, not affecting "claims" pecuniary or territorial of the other power. It has no relation, for instance, to any dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela or any trouble between the United States and Spain. It has no concern with the "Monroe doctrine" unless that should affect some question of territorial possession between the "high contracting parties" themselves.

THE TRIBUNALS.

III.

The nearest approach to a precedent which our history affords to the treaty signed at Washington on Monday is that which was signed at the same place more than a quarter of a century before. The treaty of Washington of 1871, "concluded" in May, of which the ratifications were exchanged in June and which were proclaimed in July, is commonly remembered as dealing with the Alabama Claims and resulting in the Geneva Tribunal and the Geneva Award. In fact, however, as by its terms it purported to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, it had five distinct subjects, and it created four distinct tribunals. That which was to adjudicate the Alabama Claims consisted of five arbitrators, of whom one (CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS) was to be named by the President, one (Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Lord Chief Justice,) by the Queen, and one each by the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the Emperor of Brazil. The tribunal that was to deal with private claims against Great Britain arising during the course of the civil war, but not arising from the acts of the Confederate cruisers, was to be composed of one British Commissioner, one American Commissioner, and a third to be named by the two Governments conjointly, or, if they failed to agree, by the Spanish Minister at Washington. The tribunal that was to deal with the fisheries was to be composed in the same manner except that if the two Governments failed to agree upon the third Commissioner he was to be named by the Austrian Ambassador at London. The tribunal that was to deal with the question of the Northwestern boundary was to consist of the Emperor of Germany alone.

For the purposes of a permanent and general court of arbitration, a more comprehensive provision was requisite. The tribunal for the adjudication of pecuniary claims or groups of claims not exceeding in amount £100,000 is to consist of an American and an English arbitrator, each of whom shall be "a jurist of repute," and a third, chosen by these two. In case they should not agree within three months, the third shall be agreed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Only in case they fail to agree within three months is the appointment of the third arbitrator to be referred to the King of Sweden and Norway. A failure is extremely unlikely. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, though not possessing the jurisdiction of a court, is a body of the greatest weight and authority. It includes, besides the pick of the British bar, who are members of the Privy Council, the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. Pecuniary claims of larger amount than £100,000 are to be adjudicated by the same tribunal, provided it is unanimous, and, in default of a unanimous verdict, by a tribunal of appeal of five members instead of three, two to be appointed by each Government, and the fifth as provided for the third member of the "court below." The decision of a majority of this tribunal shall be final. Territorial claims are held to be of so much more importance than money claims that a much closer approach to unanimity is insisted upon in order to make a valid disposition of such claims. Of a tribunal of three British and three American Judges, a contestant must secure five votes in order to secure a final award. That is to say, he must convince two out of three representatives of the country which resists his claim that the claim is just. In case only one out of three of its own Judges is convinced that one of the countries is in the wrong, there is no decision, unless the country decided against chooses to acquiesce in a decision which its acquiescence is needed to validate.

It will thus be seen that there are three grades of jurisdiction, so to speak, provided for in the constitution of the three orders of tribunal. For the first grade, the assent of an impartial umpire is required to the conclusion of the representative of either party on the judicial bench. For the second grade, it is necessary that two representatives of one country should agree, and that the impartial fifth person should agree with them. For the third grade, "involving the decision of a disputed question of grave general importance," and dealing with the rights of nations as distinguished from the rights of their citizens, no representative of a third nation is invited or permitted to intervene, until it has been made evident that neither nation can convince a majority of the representatives of the other that it is in the right.

There is something fine and dignified about this attitude, and it furnishes a refutation of the notion that a treaty of arbitration invades the principle that a nation is "the guardian of its own honor." The machinery provided by the treaty for carrying out its purposes insures, as well as human contrivance can do, that neither nation shall be injured by the tribunals which the treaty constitutes. Above all, it provides, in case even of failure, for periods of reflection and deliberation which reduce the chances of war to their minimum.

BENEFICENT INFLUENCE OF THE AGREEMENT.

IV.

In considering the magnitude of the interests immediately and directly affected by this great and memorable treaty we may be assisted by a brief reference to the trade relations of the two nations. Turning from the present to the future, we may reasonably picture to ourselves that beneficent progress which is distinctly promoted, and even that ultimate condition of peace throughout the civilized world, so greatly to be desired, the attainment of which must be very perceptibly facilitated by this agreement and by other similar treaties hereafter to be made which this one will suggest.

The two great English-speaking nations are bound one to the other by many ties, not the least of which is an enormous and growing international trade. Any difference or controversy which suggested war between this country and England as the result of a failure of diplomatic negotiations has heretofore affected very injuriously our industries and commerce. "It is apparent," says Mr. CLEVELAND, "that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a National disaster." How great and beneficent, then, must be the gift bestowed by this treaty upon the "plain people" of these industrial and commercial countries!

How large is that trade which is so sensitive to the mere rumor of war? We produce much that is sold abroad, and England and her colonies buy nearly 60 per cent. of our entire exports. On the other hand, we take from the same countries nearly one-third of all our imports. Here are the figures for the year 1895:

Exports	$807,538,165
To the United Kingdom and its colonial possessions	469,510,916
Per cent.	58.14
Imports	731,969,965
From the United Kingdom and its colonial possessions	237,081,698
Per cent.	32.39

We sell to England alone nearly twice as much as all the other countries in Europe buy from us, and the value of England's purchases in 1895 was $387,000,000. Of our exports, 91.8 per cent., and of our imports, 84.5 per cent., are carried in foreign vessels, and nearly all of these are owned in Great Britain. How great would be the loss and suffering caused by the interruption and destruction of the trade measured by the figures we have cited! How beneficent to millions must be an agreement which virtually prevents war and relieves our industries and commerce from threats of disastrous conflict! We do not exhaust the list of the evils of war by pointing out the effect of hostilities, actual or threatened, upon industrial interests, but it seems to us that sufficient attention is not paid to the far-reaching injurious influence of "rumors of war" upon the condition of our people by Americans in public life. This influence is excluded, so far as England is concerned, by the treaty.

The agreement tends to promote peaceful progress throughout the civilized world. "Its ultimate ensuing benefits," says the President, "are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization." May we not reasonably expect that in the course of time the method here suggested for the settlement of disputes will so commend itself to the peoples now burdened by great standing armies that their rulers will be constrained by the sentiment of the masses to adopt it?

Surely, this is not an idle dream. And if this long step toward a peaceful settlement of international controversies should, as it must, hasten the coming of the day when "the battle flags" shall be "furled"

"In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world,"

why should we not look forward to a time when great standing armies shall be no more, when the burden of their maintenance shall be lifted from the backs of groaning producers, and civilized mankind shall be free to develop the resources of the earth under conditions permitting an equitable and peaceful distribution? Relief which man to-day cannot estimate and beneficent changes which he cannot measure would follow the abolition of standing armies and the saving of the enormous cost of land and sea defenses. But that relief would be gained and those unmeasured changes would take place if all civilized nations should subject themselves to treaties like the one which the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom have signed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now that the ruler of Benin has allowed his subjects to murder a party of Englishmen in that little-known portion of the Niger Protectorate, he is likely soon to acquire a large amount of familiarity with England's method of instructing "natives" in the methods and habits of civilization. The Sultan of Zanzibar had a lesson of this sort not long ago, and the King of Comassie a little while before. The British do these things extremely well, and however aggravating it may be to the other powers to have the red flag raised over new territory after every such expedition, the fact remains that no one else can bring a wild country into subjection half so speedily or half so thoroughly.

—It has long been known, or, at least, it has often been stated, that tramps, by means of hieroglyphics made on doorsteps and gateposts, gave valuable information to other members of their fraternity as to the size and temper of the dogs kept by various householders, and the culinary skill of their cooks. It was easy to understand how such knowledge might be of use to the wandering philosophers, so nobody ever thought of denying that the system existed, though, it must be confessed, only the writers of magazine articles ever saw one of the mysterious symbols. Now, it has been revealed, through what is known as a "labor trouble," that barbers are in the habit of making significant nicks and notches on the faces of their clients, thereby giving the next operators into whose hands these clients full instruction as to how they should be treated, how much pain they will endure without resorting to violence, and whether they are accustomed to give a tip or not. This is news that will shock as well as surprise the public. The very thought that the gashes on cheeks and chins, which masculine humanity has so long and on the whole so patiently endured, are not the results of accident, but of intention, is enough to fill the gentlest mind with ideas of rebellion, perhaps of revenge. Hereafter the loss of bits of flesh and the sight of streaming blood will lead to an instant demand for explanations as to what each particular mutilation means, and unless the barber can in every case convince his victim that a man bearing the scar in question is assured of kind, almost loving, treatment from other barbers, wherever he may go, the angry customer is likely to make a few marks on his own account, but not on himself; partly to relieve his private emotions and partly to serve as warnings to "next."

—French writers of melodramas and comedies have been considerably disturbed of late by the fear that a case which was making its slow way from one court to another might ultimately be so decided as to deprive them of an ancient and valuable foundation for plays. A man who died in the town of Lisieux left a will, under which his widow was to inherit his entire estate, but the husband had revealed the sordid, cruel selfishness of his nature by conditioning the widow's enjoyment of his property on her remaining a monument to his memory. In other words, if she married again she was to forfeit all except her strict dower rights, and the estate was to be divided among various relatives and charitable institutions. Naturally enough, tears soon ceased to flow for the departed husband, and the widow's just resentment of an attempt to make her serve the purpose which an inexpensive gravestone was fully able to accomplish prompted her to hear with attention and finally to grant the plea for her hand made by a new suitor. Being French, she was thrifty, and even amid the joys of a second courtship she remembered the will's obnoxious provision. So, before approaching the altar, she applied to the local tribunal for a decision as to her rights. It upheld the will. An appeal to the higher court at Caen was taken, and here the Judges were of a different mind. They said that celibacy, being contrary to nature, was something which no man, alive or dead, had a right to impose, and that such an act, particularly in a country like France, where the population is stationary or waning, was contrary to public policy. Thereupon the widow rejoiced, and, without delay, bound herself once more with the pleasant chains of matrimony, while the dramatists cried in unison, "All is lost!" Instead, they should have cried, "The end is not yet," for the other parties in interest carried the question of a husband's powers over his property to the Supreme Court of Appeal, and there the second decision has been reversed and the first emphatically confirmed.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. GRENIER, whose appearance in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday was a sensational and picturesque feature of the new session, has for some time been using his alleged conversion to Mohammedanism as a means of winning the joys which minds like his find in notoriety. Real followers of the prophet do not consider it necessary to wear in Paris the costume suitable for journeys across the Sahara, or to perform their devotions in the presence of jeering crowds, but GRENIER enjoyed the sensation produced by his flowing white burnous, and chose the public streets as the place in which to make his guesses as to the direction of Mecca. He is an ex-student of the Latin Quarter, who has traveled in Algeria, and for a time he practiced medicine at Pontarlier. He says he is a Radical in politics, and aims at securing absolute liberty in France for all religions which honor God, and which teach and practice the right. He has never been formally received into the faith of Islam, and is not recognized by its followers as one of themselves. As to polygamy, he says it is tolerated, not recommended, by the Koran, and, while not inclined to regard it as better than monogamy, he declares that it is a practical and practicable remedy for certain existing evils.

—Reference was made in THE TIMES some days ago to some curious verses written by the younger DUMAS, in which that great dramatist and moralist expressed the wish to be buried in a plowed field and not in a cemetery. The verses were inscribed on the back of a photograph of himself which he gave to a friend in 1863, and they run as follows:

Je ne veux pas, quand je mourral,
Que l'on me mette au cimetiere.
Au milieu d'un champ labouré,
Sous un sillon, que l'on m'enterre!
Vivant je n'aural su rien faire,
Mais je m'en irai consolé
Si mort, je puis rendre a la terre
De quoi produire un grain de blé.

Considering that these lines were written after DUMAS had produced several of his most successful plays and books, and that his reputation was already high and extended far beyond the borders of France, it is difficult to understand why he should have felt, or even pretended to feel, a despairing certainty that he would never accomplish anything.

—J. E. BROOKS, a Harvard sophomore, furnished considerable amusement to the people of Cambridge on Saturday by parading the streets for several hours arrayed in most singular fashion. He carried a large crimson parasol in one hand, and with the other dragged along a toy express wagon. On his head he had a military cap. His collar was a huge cuff. He wore a pair of dark crimson trunks over his trousers. His coat was a many-colored affair, a cross between an Elizabethan coat and a modern woman's Summer waist. His stockings were of a bright green color, and reached above the knees. Huge bunches on the legs added to the ludicrous effect. All this was to prove the young man's eligibility to "the Dickie," one of the big sophomore social clubs, and formed a part of his formal initiation. As nonsense of this sort is harmless, the college authorities pay no attention to it, being convinced that almost anything is better than the brutalities that often marked the initiations of ten years ago. There is, however, a certain kind of initiation which the college authorities are still trying to suppress, and that is the initiations, if they be such, of the so-called "Med Fac" Society. It is thought that this society requires each newly-elected member to do some act for which he would be brought before a police court or expelled from college if detected, as a qualification of membership.

—Evidently the new Governor of Kansas is not going to disappoint the high expectations of humorists as to the large amount of material which his administration will supply them. The great LEEDY'S inaugural address is simply delightful in every way, and deserves to rank with "Alice in Wonderland" for hilarious grotesqueness. In one sense, perhaps, it is superior to that masterpiece, for Mr. DODGSON, lacking belief in his quaint vagaries, could not write with the absolute sincerity that marks the work of his Kansas rival. Of New York, the dear, good Governor says that "her children linger in the streets untaught, except in the lore of the pavement; unfed, except at the hand of charity; unhoused, except in the kennels they dispute with creatures scarcely less miserable." It is when he discusses Eastern journalists, however, that he does his best. They are likened to the dogs of Egypt, which animals, it seems, "have barked at the pyramids unanswered for fifty centuries," and at the same time they are "Grub-street scribblers," employed by a venal press, pandering to the most vicious elements in half-civilized foreign colonies—New York and Chicago—to utter puny and presumptuous criticism of those whose shoestrings they are not worthy to unloose. Whatever else may be said of the genial LEEDY'S criticism, it is not puny, and if he only knew how much his efforts are enjoyed in this part of the country he would understand how heartfelt is the desire for him to hit us again whenever he has a leisure moment.

CURRENT NOTES.

A peculiar haziness of the atmosphere in St. Louis last Friday made it possible for observers to see the new and big spot on the sun with the naked eye. Prof. H. S. Pritchett of Washington University measured the spot, and said it was 27,040 miles long and 9,500 miles wide. The next largest one is 9,100 miles long and 4,070 miles wide, and there is quite a flock of others, from 500 to 1,000 miles in diameter, strung along like a sort of tail to the big one. The entire disturbed area is about 68,000 miles long and 40,000 miles wide.

* * *

Negro physicians have organized State Medical Associations in six States of the South—the two Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and Florida. There is represented to be great need for many more thoroughly equipped negro physicians in that section, to care for their own race.

* * *

The Hon. Stephen Sanford of Amsterdam, whose charitable deeds have been many, has just paid the debt of $7,000 owed by the Children's Home in that place. The indebtedness of the City Hospital was removed by his liberality some time ago.

* * *

A Pacific coast Senator, who won't let his name be known, says very positively that one member of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet is to come from his section of the country. Another Senator says, more guardedly, that a Pacific coast man will be appointed if the entire Congressional delegations from the several States there agree upon one man and recommend him.

* * *

A Washington clergyman, who confidently expected to be chosen House Chaplain in the Fifty-third Congress, received three votes in the caucus, "and that, too," he is represented to have said to a friend, "when I had in my pocket written promises from thirty members to give me their continued support."

* * *

Mr. George Cook and wife, of West Newton, Mass., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage last Friday. They have had eight children, and all were present with their families. Among the guests was also a sister of Mrs. Cook, who was present at their wedding sixty years ago.

* * *

Americans are fond of guessing, but that often they are wild guessers has been shown again in Portland, Oregon. A grocer put a demijohn of cranberries in his window and promised a big, fat goose to the person who guessed nearest to the number of them. Nearly 2,000 persons guessed, some saying as high as 100,000. Careful count showed there were 19,885.

FACTS AND POSTAL REFORM.

The following letter has been addressed to a member of Congress opposing the Loud Postal Reform bill by a business man of standing:

Dear Sir: I regret very much to notice your opposition to the Loud bill for postal reform, and I hope you will permit me to state my reasons as a plain business man and a manufacturer for believing that you are not representing the interests of a very large majority of your constituents, although I have no doubt that you are representing a majority of those who have expressed their wishes regarding this measure. The conclusion that you have reached appears strange to one who has studied the subject from interests purely patriotic and democratic.

My attention was called to the abuse of the second-class mail rates about two years ago, and I have carefully studied the subject since then. I noted its growth of 13,000,000 pounds in 1895, and 37,000,000 pounds in 1896, and I have also noted that, while the beneficiaries of the abuse are active to maintain it, that not one in a hundred of the business men whom I meet knows anything about it.

In the past eight years the amount of matter carried in this class has grown from 148,000,000 pounds to 349,000,000 pounds, and, while it is 66 per cent. of the total weight carried, it produces less than 3 per cent. of the revenue. It cost the Government for transportation alone last year nearly $25,000,000 more than revenue received from it. It amounts to a vast subsidy to a class, and it is being paid by the receipts from letter postage, which is contributed to by every one of your constituents; hence it is a surprise to me to learn of a New York Democrat fighting to maintain class legislation, and a subsidy which in a few years would, if properly applied, according to Democratic tradition, build the greatest navy in the world.

The Loud bill is aimed at only one feature of this abuse—that feature which permits the publisher of one class of books (probably the worst class) to use the mail at rates which pay only about 10 per cent. of the cost of transportation. Other publishers send such matter by freight, but they pay very much less than the Post Office Department has to pay, and they would not have to pay more than every other manufacturer must pay for the transportation of his product.

The law was intended, when passed, to make it possible for every one to receive the news—news of public information and relating to the arts and sciences—but it is a question in my mind if the law has not outgrown its usefulness even to that class of matter.

You learned at the last paper-makers' dinner that the price of newspaper had in a few years tumbled from 12 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound. If it was a hardship to pay 8 cents per pound postage on 12 cent paper, it is much less a hardship to pay it on 2 cent paper, and I believe that the average man and woman would be benefited more by a 1 cent letter rate than they are now by the rate on second-class matter, and for educational purposes, I think the writing of letters is more important to encourage than the maintenance of a law which brings in every mail pounds of matter that go from the business man's desk to the waste basket, wrappers unbroken.

One more feature, as I notice you state the express companies favor the measure. If the Loud bill should pass, and later on other classes of publications should be compelled to pay cost for transmission through the mail, it would make it possible for the Government to give the people a package post at 8 cents per pound. At present 16 cents per pound is the rate, and only four pounds can go in a package, although we can mail twelve-pound packages to Honolulu and Hongkong with less restriction at 12 cents per pound—that is, twice as far as the furthest domestic point for 25 per cent. less postage.

The express companies see the package post coming, and they are opposed to the Loud bill, any show to the contrary notwithstanding.

The postal system needs reform in rates all through, and this abuse aimed at by the Loud bill is one of those nasty steals which have crept in, building up a vast interest which is ready to fight every attempt at correction.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, held on Monday, the Loud bill was indorsed unanimously. They are business men to a man and keen to see where the interests of National welfare can best be served. The association is greater than any class composing it; and if a class members, just as the Nation is greater than any class composing it, and if a class has built upon the shifting sands of an unjust subsidy, the fall of its structure to-day will be less of a calamity than when it has grown to greater proportions. Congress is responsible for its growth, and if it is not razed at this session it will be later on with worse effect, as the people are learning of the abuse and will rise in their wrath when they become familiar with its details.

Please pardon me for taking up so much of your time, (assuming that you will read this,) but I believe you are working in this instance shoulder to shoulder with the very principles and people who are the greatest enemies to democratic progress.

MY ENEMY.

By Eliza Calvert Hall in The Independent.

I have an enemy. And shall he be
A useless thorn to vex and worry me?
A dominant discord in life's perfect strain,
Marring my dreams, turning my joy to pain,
Molding my life to his malicious whim?
Shall he be lord of me, or I of him?

A bitter stream may turn the mill wheel round;
A thorny tree may burn to heat and light;
And out of shameful wrong may spring the flower
Of perfect right.

So from my enemy I may demand
A priceless tribute of perpetual good;
And lead him captive at my chariot wheels
In royal mood.

Because my enemy hath cunning ears,
That listen hourly for my idle speech,
My words shall flow in wise and measured way
Beyond his carping reach.

Because my enemy has eyes that watch
With sleepless malice while I come and go,
My days shall own no act I would not wish
The world to know

Because my enemy doth hourly wield
Some subtle snare to trip me every day,
My feet shall never for one moment leave
The straight and narrow way.

Because my enemy doth hate me sore,
I fix my gaze beyond him and above,
And lift, as shield to all his fiery darts,
A heart of love.

And of my enemy I thus shall make
A beacon light to light me to my goal—
A faithful guardian of my house of life—
A spur and whip to urge my laggard soul;
And tho' our strife may never have an end,
I yet might call this enemy my friend.

An Appeal to American Good Taste.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a credit to American journalism, and a good newspaper in every respect. Its new management, however, is going a step further and demonstrating that a big paper can be printed which will be lively and interesting as well as reputable. How it is done we are not able to say, but the fact is as we tell it. THE SUNDAY TIMES is an appeal to American good taste, and the appeal will not, we believe, be made in vain.

LILLI LEHMANN'S RECITAL

THE AFTERNOON OF SONG AT CARNEGIE HALL YESTERDAY.

The Great Dramatic Soprano Makes Her First Appearance Here in Four Years—Received with Glad Acclamations.

Lilli Lehmann, the great dramatic soprano, made her first appearance in four years in this city at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, when she gave a recital of songs. When she left us, it seemed as if we were destined never again to hear the majestic peal of her organ-like voice, never again to throb under the intense emotional force of her delivery. She had broken down under the strain of overwork in the midst of physical unfitness for her tasks, and the grand voice had ceased to sound. She returned to Europe, and for a year or two we heard nothing but reports that she would never sing again. Then came rumors that she was improving, and that it was believed she might be able to endure the moderate exertion of an occasional song recital. At length came the news that she had begun to give such recitals with great success. Later came reports that she would again sing in opera, and finally the definite announcement that she was to be the Brünnhilde in the revival of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at Baireuth last Summer. Next came the newspaper accounts of the completely restored state of her voice. And finally came an Autumn flight of song birds, and such artists as the de Reszkes and Emma Eames brought glowing accounts of Lilli Lehmann's glorious singing in the Festspielhaus.

When the great soprano appeared upon the stage yesterday she faced an audience which forcibly reminded one of the assemblies at Paderewski's matinées. It filled the house and it fluttered with tremors of anticipatory delight. It received Mme. Lehmann with glad acclamations, which wreathed her fine face with happy smiles. She is heavier and larger than she was of yore. Her hair is quite gray and her face is heavily lined. But she is still the same imposing personage, and the roses and violets, which were given her in profusion, looked like the festal garlands upon some towering goddess of the age of fable.

But the voice! Oh, ye of little faith, who fear that Wagner wears out vocal chords, go and hear this woman, his priestess and prophetess for twenty years. Listen to the majestic sonority of that voice as it rolls out in great liquid fountains of sound. Note the indescribably mellow and rich quality of it, the perfect smoothness, the constant impression of softness and flexibility which it makes, and then say that Wagner injures such a voice. Jean de Reszke is right; it does not harm one who knows how to sing to sing Wagner. And Lilli Lehmann knows how to sing. Her art is noble in its outline and infinitesimal in its beautiful details. It is not faultless, for she has always fallen occasionally into bad attack, and her breathing is at times somewhat stertorous. But she manages her voice with remarkable skill for all that, and her phrasing is a most instructive study. But it is the immense power of expression, the enormous temperament of the woman, and her knowledge of how to project it through her musical utterance that make her great. She moves every hearer, and is an influence that will not be denied.

Her programme yesterday consisted of the five songs by Wagner—"Engel," "Steh still," "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen," and "Träume"—Franz's "For Somebody," "Why Beats My Heart so Loud?" "This and That," "Im Herbst," and "Rosmarin," and Schubert's "Du Bist Die Ruh," "Erl König," and "Allnde." The songs with the English titles were sung in English, but they might as well have been in Greek, for Mme. Lehmann's enunciation of our tongue is by no means as dear and beautiful as her enunciation of German. Her most imposing work was her marvelously dramatic interpretation of "Im Herbst," which became under her treatment a veritable epic of the year's death. It was no wonder that the audience compelled her to sing it again. Her "Träume" is well known, but it seems to have gained in breadth and intensity—or was it that we have not of late been wont to hear women sing thus? The "Erl König" she sang, of course, with grand intensity and wonderful skill in the characterization, in which her manipulation of vocal color was little short of marvelous. But enough. It was an afternoon of master song, and at its close the audience refused to go away, but stood and applauded till Mme. Lehmann reappeared to sing once more.

MR. BISPHAM'S CONCERT.

A Very Pleasing Entertainment Given in the Carnegie Lyceum.

Mr. David Bispham, the popular baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a very pleasing concert last night, in the Carnegie Lyceum, with the assistance of Charles Gregorowitsch, violinist; Marguerite Hall, mezzo soprano, and Victor Harris, accompanist. The most important feature of the entertainment was the first performance in this country of a new opus by Brahms, entitled "Four Serious Songs." The text of these compositions is taken from the Bible, the first three having words from Ecclesiastes and the last from the First Epistle to the Corinthians. The songs are entirely too important to be fully considered after a first hearing. They are really uncommon in form and spirit. They are in a sort of modernized oratorio arioso, which is little short of wonderful in the expressiveness of its declamation. As mood pictures these songs are unique, and they will certainly take a place among the highest art products of their species. Mr. Bispham sang them admirably, in spite of a troublesome hoarseness. His declamation was very fine and his coloring admirable.

He sang also songs by Mozart, Beethoven, Sinding, and Hans Sommer, and a group of songs by the American composers, Dudley Buck, Henry K. Hadley, Reginald De Koven, Hermann Hans Wetzler, Arthur Foote, and George W. Chadwick. Messrs. Hadley and Wetzer accompanied their own numbers. Mr. Wetzler's composition was really a scherzo for piano with recitative obligato, and called for considerable executive skill on the part of the pianist. Mr. Hadley's song was a very pretty bit of sentimental writing and pleased the audience.

Miss Hall sang Pergolesi's "Se tu m'ami," Durante's "Danza, fanciulla," Ethelbert Nevin's "Dites moi," Clayton Johns's "Peu de chose," and Victor Harris's "The Blackbird." Her good voice and method gave genuine pleasure. Mr. Gregorowitsch played the "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso" of Saint-Saëns, Vieuxtemps's "Reverie," and Schubert's "L'Abeille." He was most happy in his warm reading of the Vieuxtemps number, but the Schubert composition won him hearty recalls, and he supplemented it with a Wieniawski mazourka. The programme concluded with several duets sung by Mr. Bispham and Miss Hall.

Trouble at Olympia.

Oscar Hammerstein sent out a letter yesterday in which he stated that he had discharged George Waugh Arnold, his press agent. Mr. Arnold has also issued a statement saying that he resigned and was not discharged by Mr. Hammerstein. Mr. Hammerstein states that Mr. Arnold did not write the travesty "Silly's Dinner," and that James Thornton and Edwin Latell are entitled to the credit for the skit.

Mr. Arnold asserts that he invented the sketch, and wrote it, with the assistance of Thornton and Latell, and also that it has been copyrighted by him.

Madeline Bouton Seriously Ill.

Madeline Bouton, the actress, is seriously ill with peritonitis, at her home, 209 West Fifty-sixth Street. Miss Bouton contracted a cold a few weeks ago in Washington, where she played the rôle of Mrs. Ebbsmith in Hoyt's "A Contented Woman."

Miss Mabel Bouton said yesterday that as soon as her sister was sufficiently strong she would leave New York for the Bermudas, where she would rest.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wagner—Bechtel.

The wedding of Miss Agnes E. Bechtel, youngest daughter of the late George Bechtel, the wealthy Staten Island brewer, to Edward C. Wagner of this city, took place last evening at 8 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church at Stapleton. The Rev. Wilbur Fisk Wood, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride, a pretty blonde, wore a gown of white satin, with court train and Duchesse lace trimmings, and a tulle veil, held in position by sprays of natural orange blossoms. She wore diamond ornaments, the gifts of the groom and of her mother. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. She was given away by her only brother, George Bechtel.

The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Wirsing, Miss Matilda Doelger, Miss Pauline Denhard of this city, and Miss Ethel Eddy, Miss Eva Barth, and Miss Helen Dejonge of Staten Island. They had gowns of pink net over pink satin, with bodices of pink, trimmed with pink rosebuds and carried shower bouquets of roses. They wore diamond pins, the gifts of the bride. The best man was Carl Wagner, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Otto Wagner, John Wagner, brothers of the groom; Andrew Murray, Harry Evans, and Clarence Sinclair of this city, and John Schoen of Staten Island. They wore diamond scarf pins, the gifts of the groom.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, on Richmond Road, Stapleton. The interior of the house was decorated with pink flowers and tropical plants.

Fiske—Marshall.

Miss Charlotte Marshall, daughter of Henry George Marshall, was married to Josiah Mason Fiske, at St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. G. Jackson of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Flatbush, L. I. The bride was given away by her father. She was handsomely gowned in brocaded white satin, trimmed with old point lace and chiffon. Her veil of old point lace, a family heirloom, was secured by a large circlet of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Mary Marshall, who was attired in white satin and carried a bouquet of white roses.

The best man was Wilfred Buckley, and the ushers were Frederick Bates, Lester B. Churchill, Herbert T. White, Albert S. Cochrane, Henry E. Hoy, H. T. Wade, and Arthur E. White. The chapel was decorated with palms, Bride roses, lilies, and white carnations, the chancel being banked with ferns, palms, and potted plants. The ceremony was immediately followed by a reception and dinner at the bride's residence, 101 West Eighty-first Street, which was largely attended.

Seaman—Farmer.

A very pretty house wedding was that of Miss Marjorie Farmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farmer, to Egbert B. Seaman, Jr., which was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, last evening. The ceremony was performed under a canopy of Bride roses, and a bell of lilies of the valley by the Rev. William Everett Johnson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, a cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Steen, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Ascension Memorial Church.

The bride was given away by her father. She was prettily gowned in ivory satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace and orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle was fastened to her coiffure by a brooch set with diamonds, pearls, and amethysts. She also wore a large diamond crescent and star, the gift of her parents. She carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Louise Caney of Amsterdam, N. Y. George MacAdam was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Philip Johnson, Julius Franke, Fred West MacDonald, and Harvey S. Gay. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern gave an informal dance and supper to a large party of young people in the new ballroom at their residence, 858 Fifth Avenue, last evening.

—Miss Mabel Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Delevan Adams of Sherman, N. Y., was married to Roseli L. Richardson of this city at the home of the bride's parents, yesterday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at dinner at their residence, 1 East Forty-fifth Street, last evening. The house and table decorations consisted of white Bride roses and green orchids.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave a dinner to twenty-four persons at their residence, 883 Fifth Avenue, last evening, as a preliminary feature of the Tuesday evening dance at Sherry's, which the guests afterward attended.

—Mrs. J. J. Herring Poillon gave a large reception and tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Maxwell Poillon, at her residence, 459 West End Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The débutante was prettily costumed in white silk and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Poillon was attired in light blue silk, trimmed with light blue velvet. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Effie Smith, Miss Marie Kirkner, Miss Augusta Smith, the Misses Hedge of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Ellen Devlin, Mrs. Van der Voort Stone of Newark, N. J., and Miss Elizabeth Wall. The reception was followed by a dinner. The house was decorated with palms and pink roses.

—The seventh Metropolitan Opera matinée musicale was attended by a large and fashionable gathering at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. An interesting programme was presented by Mlle. Belina, who sang Martini's "Chanson Ancienne" and Gouvieszko's "Kozak"; Mme. Marie Engle, who rendered Gounod's "Romance," Fanings's "I've Something Sweet to Tell," and Mozart's duet, "La si darem," from the opera "Don Giovanni," with Signor Ancona; Miss Leontine Gaertner, 'cello soloist, in selections from Schubert and Goltermann and Signors Ancona and Cremonini, accompanied by Victor Harris and E. Berald.

TO PUNISH THE MURDERERS

Great Britain Will Send Another Expedition to Benin City.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Dispatches received at the Foreign Office this morning confirm the previous reports of the massacre by wild tribesmen in the territory of the King of Benin, of the members of a British expedition which left the coast of Upper Guinea on Jan. 1, intending to proceed to Benin, in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

The confirmatory reports say that all of the whites comprised in the expedition, together with 243 native carriers, were killed and that only seven Kroomen escaped. The expedition consisted of Acting Consul General Phillips, Major Copland Crawford, Capt. Bolsragon, who was the commandant of the force of the Niger Coast Protectorate; Capt. Maling, belonging to the same force; Messrs. Campbell and Locke, consular officials; Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Powis and Gordon, civilians, and a number of Kroomen and native carriers.

The Daily News will to-morrow say that the Government has ordered that an expedition be formed to punish the murderers of the Benin City expedition. The punitive expedition, which will be prepared at Old Calabar, will be made up of men from the forces of the Niger Coast Protectorate and a contingent of sailors from the British West African squadron. Officers whose stations are on the Niger coast and who are now in England on leaves of absence have been ordered to be ready to sail for their posts on Saturday.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Russia Has Been Keenly Anxious Regarding It.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle's Washington correspondent telegraphs that Russia has been most keenly anxious to obtain knowledge regarding the treaty of arbitration just signed by the representatives of Great Britain and the United States. He says that during the negotiations the Russian Minister to the United States asked Secretary of State Olney whether it was a treaty of offense and defense, and whether it committed the two countries to an alliance.

Mr. Olney, according to the correspondent, replied that in the ordinary diplomatic acceptance of the term, it was not such a treaty, but it was an alliance with Great Britain in support of the Monroe doctrine, Great Britain, by the terms of the Venezuelan treaty, having acknowledged the validity of the Monroe doctrine, which hitherto she had affected to regard as merely the ipse dixit of the United States, not having the force of international law.

The Chronicle vouches for the correctness of the foregoing, and claims to be in a position to declare that the American Executive holds that, with Great Britain's support, the danger of European interference in the Western Hemisphere vanishes and the United States becomes supreme. This, the paper says, was one of the chief reasons that caused the United States to endeavor to secure the treaty. The American Government now does not fear that any power will question the Monroe doctrine.

It adds that Russia more than once offered assistance to the United States when the relations with Great Britain threatened to become ruptured. The Secretaries of State recognized that the offers were not prompted so much by friendship for the United States as by enmity for England. If Russia has any influence in Washington it will be directed to preventing the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

ENGLAND'S RELIEF FUNDS.

Another Asked For for the Sufferers in Montserrat.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has asked the Lord Mayor of London to open a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent devastating flood in Montserrat, one of the British West India islands.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has informed the Lord Mayor, who a few days ago opened a fund for the famine sufferers in India, that the famine, including loss of revenue, would cost the Indian Treasury between £4,000,000 and £6,000,000. The money devoted by the Government of India to the relief of the sufferers provides them with a bare subsistence. The private subscriptions will be managed by a central committee at Calcutta. These funds will be devoted to providing comforts for the sick and aged, supporting children who have been made orphans by the famine, &c.

Henry White Gives a Dinner.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Henry White, formerly Secretary of the American Legation here, gave a dinner to a number of distinguished public men last night, with the object of enabling them to meet Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interests of bimetallism. Among those present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons; Lord de Rothschild, Mr. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. Herbert Asquith, formerly Home Secretary.

Inspecting American Consulates.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Mr. Robert S. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau of the Department of State at Washington, who is on a tour of inspection of the United States Consular Service, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. Mr. Chilton has already inspected the American Consulates in the United Kingdom and France, and before his return to the United States will visit those throughout Europe and in India, China, and Japan.

Edward J. Ivory Indicted.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Grand Jury in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, today returned a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of New York, who was arrested in Glasgow in September last on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion.

Dowager Empress Asako Dead.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 12.—The Dowager Empress Asako, mother of Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan, is dead. She was born in Tokio Jan. 23, 1834.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Henri Brisson was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, receiving 295 votes.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The German steamer Hercynia, from New Orleans and Newport News from Hamburg, passed Prawle Point this morning. She signaled that on Jan. 10, in latitude 48° north, longitude 12° west, she spoke the German tank steamer Minister Maybach, from Nieuwe Waterweg Dec. 31 for New York, which had lost her screw.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—The Sultan to-day gave an audience to Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, a member of the British House of Commons, who has been a persistent champion of his Majesty in England. Upon the conclusion of the interview the Sultan conferred upon him the decoration of the Order of the Medjidieh in recognition of the support Sir Ellis has given him.

SUEZ, Jan. 12.—The Austrian steamer Imperator, from Bombay for Trieste, arrived here to-day. Among her passengers is an English lady who is ill and whose symptoms aroused the suspicion that she is suffering with the bubonic plague, the disease that is now ravaging Bombay. As a measure of precaution the vessel was placed in quarantine.

Indian Agent Byrnes Resigns.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 12.—The resignation of Major T. A. Byrnes of this city as Indian Agent at the Uinta Reservation, in Utah, has been forwarded by the Major to Washington. He is home on his vacation, and says he has tired of his post. He has been an agent for seven years, and he says he now desires to remain with his family here.

TUESDAY EVENING COTILLION.

Society Well Represented at the First of the Series.

One of the most brilliant subscription balls of the season was the first of the series of two Tuesday Evening Cotillions which was given in Sherry's large ballroom last evening.

The ballroom was profusely decorated with American Beauty and Bride roses in crushed baskets, palms, orchids, lilies and garlands of tulips, and Southern smilax intertwined about the galleries and entrance. The guests were received by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. William A. Duer. The Hungarian and Lander's orchestra played alternately.

The dancing was of an informal nature prior to the serving of an elaborate dinner at midnight. It was followed by the cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Among those present were:

Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss Mary Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilham Douglas Sloane, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, the Misses Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Julia Coster, Miss Martha Ellery Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Miss Katherine Duer, the Misses Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Dunham Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Latham Fish, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Georgiana L. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, the Misses Iselin, Horace Gallatin.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss Phoebe Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Walther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. John W. Minturn, the Misses Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Mary Stevens, Eben Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, William Warren, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, the Misses Webb, Remson Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Robert Woodworth, Miss Woodworth, Miss Robbins, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Sands, Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Church, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARDS.

Their Fifth Annual Meeting Begun Here Yesterday.

The fifth annual meeting of the foreign missionary societies of all of the representative denominations in the United States and Canada began yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at 156 Fifth Avenue. The deliberations will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and will be concluded with a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall Friday evening.

The sessions of the conference of 1897 were begun yesterday afternoon, when the Treasurers of the boards met and discussed the finances of their work relative to the salaries of missionaries and native helpers, compensation for missionaries while away from their posts, expenses for traveling, &c.

This morning the Rev. Dr. R. M. Sommerville of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America will preside, and will listen to reports from various committees, including that on Self-support, by the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston. The Rev. William Langford, D. D., Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will preside at the afternoon session, at which papers will be read by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong of the American Board and the Rev. S. L. Baldwin of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Thursday papers will be presented by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Barr of the United Presbyterian Board, the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood of the Presbyterian Board, the Rev. A. B. Leonard of the Methodist Board, and the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb of the Reformed Church in America.

Arrangements have been made to have missionary rallies in many of the churches in the city on Thursday evening, as preliminary to the mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. The Carnegie Hall meeting will be presided over by ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

Children in School Opera.

Jerome Hopkins yesterday brought into public view his plan for establishing in New York an annual festival of declamatory music, with orchestra, for the encouragement and advancement of talented children. He produced at the Murray Hill Theatre, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, his school opera of "Toffee and Old Munch." There were about fifty prettily attired children on the stage, in choruses and games. In the cast of characters for the opera there were Julius Tennyson and these little girls: Marion Chase, Florence Cooper, Lilly Post, Tilly Croissant, Pauline Jones, and Mabel Williams. The performance had a long list of patrons, and there was a fair-sized audience.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Ward and Vokes will appear next week at the Murray Hill Theatre in their farce comedy, "A Run on the Bank."

—The Columbia University Musical Society will produce a burlesque opera, entitled "Cleopatra" at the Carnegie Lyceum, Feb. 15. The opera was written by undergraduates of the university.

—Margaret Mather will produce "Romeo and Juliet" at an evening performance during her engagement at Wallack's Theatre. On all other evenings and at one matinée "Cymbeline" will be played.

—Teresa Carreno will give her first piano recital at the Waldorf Hotel to-morrow afternoon. Her programme includes selections from Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schubert, Schubert-Liszt, Paganini-Liszt, and Liszt.

—"Das Einmaleins," a comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. To-morrow night Heinrich Conreid will make his first appearance this season as Franz von Moor in Schiller's "Robbers."

—Negotiations are pending between Austin Corbin, Jr., and Wemyss Henderson for the presentation of "Ali Baba," at Manhattan Beach next Summer. The piece was produced here by the American Extravaganza company at the Casino about two years ago.

—Rose Coghlan will appear for the first time in the title rôle of "The Sporting Duchess" at the Grand Opera House next week. Others in the cast will be J. H. Stoddart, Cora Tanner, Elita Proctor Otis, Harry Lacy, Louis Massen, and R. A. Roberts.

—Maurice Barrymore has been engaged by Charles Frohman to appear in the Sardou play "Spiritisme" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Mr. Barrymore is at present engaged in writing a new play, in which he intends to make his reappearance as a star next season.

—A matinée performance will be given at the Murray Hill Theatre to-morrow for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Cuban revolution. "Addie," said to be a tragedy in five acts, by Dumas, will be presented by Mrs. Hoffman Martin, supported by E. J. Henley and others.

—Miss Juliette Atkinson, a well-known tennis player and former champion of the United States in woman's singles, is a member of the chorus in "Kismet," now being presented at Wallack's Theatre by Camille D'Arville. Miss Atkinson is the daughter of Dr. Jerome G. Atkinson of 287 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

—The necessity of larger quarters behind the stage at the Bijou Theatre has frequently been felt by some of the companies which have played there. Miss May Irwin's company, which is much larger than those that generally appear there, has felt the want of more stage room, and to remedy the inadequacy Mr. Sire, the lessee, has purchased a building in the rear of the theatre. The additional space will be used for more new dressing rooms, a large property room, and a scenery storehouse, which the theatre has never had.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin I. H. Trask.

Benjamin I. H. Trask, who was well known formerly in shipping circles, and latterly as an extensive operator in real estate, died Monday at his residence, 6 East Eighty-second Street, of heart disease. Although Mr. Trask had been ill for some time, and his recovery had not been expected, yet the end came unexpectedly. Several weeks ago he was seized with an attack of pneumonia, which later became complicated with heart trouble. He so far recovered from this sickness, however, that about three weeks ago he was able to go down town to his office, at 115 Broadway. About a week ago he suffered another attack of the heart trouble, and from it he did not recover.

Mr. Trask was born at Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 4, 1827. He was educated at the Tisbury Academy and the Falmouth (Mass.) Seminary. He began his business career as a clerk in the old house of William Nelson of this city, the agent of a line of New Orleans packets. When he was twenty-one years of age he became a member of the firm of Merritt & Trask, who were located at 28 South Street, and in 1837 he established the firm of Trask & Dearborn, shipping and commission merchants. In 1864 he was elected President of the Union Navigation Company, and two years later he retired from the shipping business.

Mr. Trask then entered the real estate field, in which he displayed characteristic energy and great business sagacity. He early saw the possibilities of substantial returns from investments along Fifth Avenue and in the neighborhood of Central Park, and he was concerned in numerous large deals in those localities.

Mr. Trask was a firm believer in the future growth and development of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. At the time of his death he was a large holder of property in the annexed district. He was also largely interested in gas properties, among them being the East River Gas Company, the Equity Gas Company of Brooklyn, and the Suffolk County Gas Company.

Mr. Trask left a wife and one daughter. The only other member of his immediate family living is a brother, who resides on Staten Island.

Mr. Trask held very pronounced views on funerals, believing that they should be only for the members of the family, and not for show. Because of this fact, and also of the serious illness of Mrs. Trask, who has been confined to her bed for several months, the funeral will be private and the attendance will be limited to the relatives of the family.

James Hanan.

James Hanan, founder of the great shoe house of Hanan & Son, who died at his residence, 47 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, contracted neuralgia at Asbury Park about a year ago. He recovered from that illness, but it left him in a weakened state, and he died from old age and exhaustion.

Mr. Hanan was born in Ireland June 27, 1819. His youth and early manhood were spent in that country, where he learned the shoe trade from his father. In 1849 he came to America. He entered the shoe house of A. G. Trask & Co., in this city, and became the Superintendent of the shoe-cutting department. He began to manufacture on his own account in 1854 at 28 Dey Street. Until the civil war began he did a prosperous jobbing business with Southern merchants. In 1861 he established the firm of Hanan, Richard & Co., locating at 30 Dey Street. The war cut off the Southern trade, and a new field was found in Cuba.

The firm of Hanan, Richard & Co. was succeeded in 1867 by Hanan & Reddish, and in 1882 by Hanan & Son. In 1886 the firm began to establish branches, and it now has four stores in this city, one in Brooklyn, two in Chicago, and several in other large cities. Mr. Hanan retired from the active work in the firm two years ago, and John H. and Alfred P. Hanan, his sons, and John F. Edwards, have since conducted the business.

Mr. Hanan was a member of the Montauk and the Riding and Driving Club. He had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years. He is survived by his wife and sons.

The funeral services will be held at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening at the Hanan residence, where the Rev. G. F. Breed of St. John's Episcopal Church will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood on Friday morning.

Jacob S. Browne.

Jacob S. Browne, a well known dealer in granite, died suddenly Monday at his home, 10 Vannest Place, of heart disease. Although Mr. Brown and his family had known for some years that he had heart trouble, there was no premonition of death. He went to his office Monday at the usual hour. Later in the day, when he returned a little earlier than was his custom, he said that he did not feel quite well, and lay down. Shortly thereafter, without sign of serious illness, he suddenly died. Mr. Browne was an old resident of the Ninth Ward, and always identified himself with the interests of that portion of the city. His grandfather owned a house in Macdougal Street. For nearly sixty years Jacob S. Browne was engaged in business in the same neighborhood. The old firm with which he was associated was Beale & James. When Beale died, it became James & Browne, and afterward Browne, McAlister & Co. Mr. Browne married Marie C. Davis, also of this city. He leaves three sons and three daughters, all of whom are grown up. He was a member of a large number of societies and orders. Among these are Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter, (R. A. M.) and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He was also a veteran of the Twelfth Regiment.

E. T. Merrick.

E. T. Merrick, ex-Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, died yesterday in New Orleans.

Ex-Judge Merrick was born in Massachusetts about eighty-three years ago, and was graduated from the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilkesbarre, Penn. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar at Carrollton, Ohio, and afterward established himself at New Lebanon. In 1838 he went to Louisiana, where he formed a partnership with James H. Muse. In 1855, after a short term as District Judge, he was elected to the Chief Justiceship at an election held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Thomas Slidell.

During the civil war Justice Merrick embraced the cause of the Confederacy, and, leaving his wife and younger children at his plantation in Pointe Coupee, repaired to Shreveport, the headquarters of the Confederate Government. His two sons served in the Confederate Army. His wife was a Miss Thomas of Jackson, La. She was killed about twelve years ago in a railway accident.

After the war Justice Merrick resumed the practice of law, and up to five years ago, in partnership with his younger son, was one of the best known of the leaders of the Louisiana bar. His eldest son is a cotton planter. Two daughters died within a few months of each other in 1889.

Sarah M. Starr.

Mrs. Sarah M. Starr, eighty years old, the widow of Nathan Starr, died at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. H. Bloodgood, at 6 West Fortieth Street, early Monday morning. Mrs. Starr was the last member of the old New England family of Wood, who were the first settlers of the town of Danbury, Conn. She was the daughter of David A. Wood. She came to this city in 1842, where her husband was engaged in the dry goods business. She has been a widow for the past thirty years. She leaves no children. The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which she was a member for more than forty years, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, will officiate. The interment will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

—Titian J. Coffee of Pennsylvania, aged sixty-five years, formerly prominent in Pennsylvania's politics, died Sunday in Washington.

—John W. Crisfield died early yesterday at his home at Princess Anne, Md., aged eighty-five. He was a prominent lawyer and an ex-member of Congress. He was the father of Judge Henry Page of Maryland.

—Horace L. Peters, fifty-one years old, died yesterday at his home in Lawrence, Mass. He was Treasurer of the Treat Hardware Company, a Director of the Lawrence National Bank, and a Trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank of Lawrence.

—Dr. Asa J. White of Cortland, N. Y., died yesterday. He was born in 1838 in Newfield, and was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1865. He was one year an Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. A widow and two daughters survive him.

GOOD PICTURES IN A SALE

THE COLLECTION OF MR. BERNARD FRANCK AND OTHERS.

A Wide Range of Subjects, Though Landscapes Predominated—Some of the Artists Represented.

A more than ordinarily good collection of 148 canvases, the property of Mr. Bernard Franck and other collectors, and composed for the most part of examples of modern French brushes, is now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, where it will be sold to-morrow and Friday evenings, Jan. 14 and 15.

Mr. Franck and his fellow-collectors have gathered together a number of canvases, which, while they are none of them great or superlatively important, are for the most part representative in a satisfactory way of well-known and good painters. The display is a catholic one, and while landscapes predominate in it, figure and genre works are sufficiently numerous to make the collection wide in range. The example of Troyon, a study of a cow, is very fair; a large Jacque, "The Falconer," is a fine example, while Perrault's "Queen of the Meadows" is a characteristic study of a child, joyous in sentiment and graceful in execution. Ziem is well represented by two examples, both of his later period, but while lacking the firmness, exquisite finish, and careful drawing of the works of his earlier period, are radiant and beautiful in color as ever. There is a fair Van Marcke and a de Neville, and a small example of Meissonier, the "Dragon." Richet, the pupil of Diaz, as represented by two or three landscapes, and there are three Michels, one, "The Approaching Storm," an important example, superb in distance and tone.

Scattered here and there throughout the collection are paintings, familiar from their presence in noted collections of the past now dispersed, such as for example, Edelfelt's "Under the Beeches," which was in the R. H. Halsted collection of 1887, and which will be well remembered for its charming atmosphere and sentiment and lovely sunlight effect, and Charles Bauguiet's "Street," with its two well-drawn and posed female figures, its clever painting of details, and its good story, which was in the Morgan collection. P. R. Morris has two studies of Highland cattle, both good examples of the modern English school, and Georges Washington, the French painter with the historical name, who, it is said, cannot speak a word of English, is represented by three or four Eastern landscapes, with figures glittering in color and full of air and sun, and which at once recall his master, Fromentin who best painted the wild life of the Orient. There is a fair Daubigny, Chelminski's "The Escort," has good action, and there is an excellent early example of George Inness, "The Distant Village," with delightful air and distance. Two or three little examples of Grolleron and of Reyna, the minor Rico; a good genre of Prof. Gysis of Munich, remarkable for its fine color and splendid expression of the chief figure; Holmberg's "The Rose," with its Rembrandt shadows and soft tone and refinement, Hitchcock's sunny and bright single figure and landscape, "Going to Church," and Renouf's well-known and strongly painted "Man at the Wheel," must conclude this brief notice of the more notable pictures in this collection.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following transfer in the Seventh Cavalry is made: Capt. John C. Gresham, from Troop A to Troop M, exchanging with Capt. Montgomery D. Parker.

—Major Charles R. Barnett, Quartermaster, is ordered to temporarily turn over his duties in charge of construction at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to First Lieut. John Stafford, Quartermaster, Eighth Infantry, and to proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and assume charge of the construction of a new sewer system at that post.

—The resignations by the following named officers of their commissions in the line of the army have been accepted by the President: Capt. William H. Baldwin, Commissary of Subsistence, as First Lieutenant of Seventh Cavalry; Capt. David L. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence, as First Lieutenant of Second Cavalry;

MONETARY REFORMERS

Proceedings of the Business Men's Conference at Indianapolis—Permanent Officers Chosen.

EASTERN MEN NOT DISPOSED TO MAKE RADICAL DEMANDS.

No Friction Developed—Total Absence of Delegates with Axes to Grind—Views of Delegates Regarding the Action Which Should Be Taken.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Seldom or never has been seen a finer-looking deliberative body than the monetary conference, which assembled to-day in Tomlinson Hall.

For the first time in the history of the country the business interests from all sections have met to consider in a convention matters of vital importance to them, but the settlement of which is usually left to Congress. It seems quite appropriate that this non-partisan conference to improve the National currency system should be held not only in the very city, but in the identical hall, where a few months ago the National Democracy met to record its detestation of a platform of financial repudiation and to nominate a Presidential ticket which stood for honest money and pure principles.

That even the non-partisan delegates realized this fitness was shown by the applause which greeted Mr. Irish's suggestion that State delegations which were scattered could be got together, if the janitor would hunt about the hall and find some State banners which the Speaker understood had been used sometime before to-day's session.

There was no friction in the convention to-day. No one seemed to have any particular axe to grind, and there was a conspicuous absence of the men who usually inflict long and inconsequential speeches upon conventions.

No one took the floor unless he had something pertinent to say, and resolutions were adopted undebated without exception.

Spectators Much Interested.

There was an unusually large audience, which remained during the whole afternoon session and came again at night, taking the liveliest interest in the speeches and work of the convention as well as in the personality of the delegates.

The entrance of the New York and New England delegates was the occasion for applause. So were the arrivals of Gen. Buckner, H. H. Hanna, John P. Irish, and others. Gen. Buckner entered, erect as a man of twenty-five years, and smoking a long-stemmed briar pipe, which he puffed vigorously all the afternoon.

The New York delegates were early in their seats, and with becoming modesty they clung to them closely for the most part. Mr. Thurber and one or two others made unimportant motions, but the delegation as a whole seemed resolved to eschew active participation until something seemed to call for it.

Mr. Fairchild's speech, which was called for by a Western delegate, probably made the deepest impression of any during the afternoon. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and some of his statements evidently came in the nature of a surprise even to the bankers present.

Mr. Irish's address was full of wit, but yet contained much food for reflection, and was well received.

Congressman Walker was called on, and closed the afternoon session with a short address characteristic of the speaker for its grim humor, deep earnestness, and plain statements of fact not always complimentary.

So far the choice of officers, both temporary and permanent, has been most happy, and business has been greatly expedited both by the ability of the officers and by the disinterested character of the meeting.

No Plan Agreed Upon.

Sentiment as to the recommendations of the conference has not yet crystallized so far as indicated by talks with delegates or the work of the body shows, but the commission idea finds much favor.

The South has few representatives here, and the country west of the Missouri River only two. This is a disappointment to the Eastern men, who had hoped that the great West would take a more active interest in a meeting of such National importance.

There is an evident intention on the part of the New York and other Eastern men to refrain from taking too active a part in the work or to demand too radical results from the conference.

THE FIRST SESSION.

Organization Effected and Addresses Made—Permanent Committees Appointed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—The National Monetary Conference was called to order at 2:35 o'clock by Hugh H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee, under whose management the arrangements for the convention were made and who originated the movement culminating in the meeting to-day.

The Rev. M. L. Haynes opened the proceedings with prayer. In the name of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hanna extended a cordial welcome to the delegates.

Mr. J. W. Smith, Secretary of the Indianapolis Board of Works, read the call under which the convention assembled.

The emphatic terms of the call, declaring it to be the sentiment of the business men of the country that they should take part in shaping the financial legislation of the country and that they would never agree to any proposition which would degrade the present standard of values, were received with applause.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Executive Committee. Pursuant to the resolutions of instruction adopted at a preliminary conference Dec. 1, it said, the committee had sent out invitations to the Boards of Trade, commercial clubs, and such like organizations of all the cities of the United States of a population of 8,000 and greater, according to the last census, requesting these to send delegates to this convention. There were assembled here 300 delegates, representing business organizations of cities in nearly every State in the Union.

The committee recommended for the temporary organization a Committee on Credentials, on Permanent Organization, and on Rules and Order of Business, each consisting of fifteen members. Also that all resolutions concerning the currency and banking systems and mode of procedure be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions, to be appointed by the Permanent Chairman.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN SPEAKS

Declares that the Country's Essential Interests Must Be Guarded.

For temporary Chairman the Executive Committee recommended E. O. Stannard of St. Louis; for temporary Secretary, Jacob W. Smith of Indianapolis, and for Sergeant at Arms, W. F. C. Golt of Indianapolis.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Hanna appointed William E. Dodge of New York and M. L. Crawford of Texas a committee to escort Gov. Stannard to the platform. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Stannard said:

"It is not my purpose on this occasion to suggest any given line of policy to be pursued in remedying the evils of which complaint has been made, or that may be suggested here or hereafter. But I may mention—to my mind—some of the most glaring defects in our financial system. In this connection it is safe for me to say that the stability, prosperity, and safety of our Government depends on a policy that can be relied on to last from one year to another, and from one political administration to another, and to be taken as far as possible out of the realm of politics.

"Confidence is the foundation on which business and all affairs of material interest are built. There should be enough money to do the business of the country, and there should be no doubt about its character and no shaking of confidence to take it out and keep it out of circulation.

"The people of the United States not only should have confidence in our financial methods, but all the nations of the earth with whom we have commercial relations should have assurance of the stability of our financial affairs, so that they may know on what basis they are working. This is of great importance to us, as well as to foreign nations, when we take into account that during the last year we exported to foreign countries more than $1,000,000,000 worth of the surplus of our soil and the industries of our people, and imported a little more than $700,000,000 of their products.

"The present financial methods of our Government are largely those adopted during the war, when there were great emergencies. I believe there is a very strong and constantly increasing conviction among our people that some method should be adopted for the retirement of the United States and Treasury notes; that they should not much longer be tolerated as a circulating medium. They are a constant menace to our Treasury reserve and to the credit of the Government, and when encroachments are made upon these reserves, commerce stands in fear and trembling.

"There seems to be a well-defined conviction among business men from the experience of the past that there should be no notes in circulation which should not be retired and canceled when their office has been once fulfilled. Whether these notes should be retired at once or gradually, I am not disposed to say, but of the necessity of their retirement I think there can be no question. I would retire them by the sale of long Government bonds at a low rate of interest, if there can be no better way devised for their withdrawal from circulation.

"While I am mentioning some of the defects, as I believe, of our monetary system which come to my mind, I would say that I see no reason why our National banking law should not be so amended as to allow the National banks to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds which they hold as a basis for their issue, instead of issuing, as they are now compelled to do, only 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds that cost them perhaps 118 to 120.

"Then there is a tax of 1 per cent. on the issue of National bank circulation, and I see no necessity for so large a tax as this, as it must ultimately be paid by the borrower. I believe the tax should be reduced to one-quarter of 1 per cent.

"There are many advantages connected with the National banking system of the country, and this system, I believe, might, with great benefit to all interested, be extended by allowing, under proper safeguards, the establishment of branch banks in smaller cities with a largely reduced minimum of capital. I believe there is no instance on record where a loss has come to the holders of National notes.

"There are many suggestions of reform. One is to withdraw all paper money under the denomination of $10, thereby forcing a larger volume of silver and gold to circulate in the hands of the people, and I believe this is well worthy of favorable consideration. I am sure the banker, merchant, professional man, manufacturer, farmer, miner, artisan, mechanic, and laborer all have a community of interest which we are here to promote. In the language of Benjamin Franklin, 'We must all hang together if we would not all hang separately.'

"The country cannot permanently prosper if any of the essential interests are neglected or sacrificed. All legislation should be for the greatest good of the greatest number. With the greatest confidence in your wisdom and in your patriotic devotion to the work in hand, I now announce the convention ready for any business which may be brought before it. What is your pleasure?"

Mr. Stannard's recommendations that the greenbacks should be retired, that National banks should be permitted to issue notes up to the par value of bonds deposited to secure their payment; that paper notes of not less than $5 or $10 should be circulated in the interest of a more general use of silver, met the general approval of the delegates.

ADDRESSES BY DELEGATES.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild and John P. Irish Among the Speakers.

The committees provided for in the report of the Executive Committee were then appointed, the following being Chairmen, respectively: On Permanent Organization, E. B. Martindale, Indiana; Rules and Order, E. V. Smalley, Minnesota; Credentials, W. H. Anderson, Michigan.

The committees immediately retired for business, and while they were gone ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild of New York was introduced and addressed the convention. Mr. Fairchild said:

"Nothing can exceed in importance the purpose which has brought you here together. For the first time in the history of governments, a scientific financial question, a monetary question, was submitted to a people for popular consideration in our last election. It was a great test of our institutions, not alone in the way in which it was decided, but on the whole in the spirit with which it was considered.

"Now the necessity is before the country of going onward and upward in another direction, and unless the educated, commercial, and business community is alive and bestirs itself to influence public opinion to educate not only their neighbors, but themselves, as to what is wise and best, then we will never attain a wise result.

"Of the whole mortgage indebtedness of these United States, 27 per cent. of it is upon property in our State of New York. Therefore, when this monetary question is broached from the standpoint of the debtor, we of the State of New York owe more than one-quarter of the whole mortgage indebtedness of the United States. If the debtor who has an obligation upon his real estate is to be benefited by any manipulation of the currency, we of New York will get more than one-quarter of the benefit. Therefore, you see there is no sectional division. We therefore can approach this question as men with one common interest in one common country.

"Gentlemen, it is of vast importance that something decided come of these deliberations, and I tell you that should it be demonstrated, as God grant that it may not, that there is within this body not sufficient wisdom to arrive at something wise and conclusive, or if, having come to a conclusion among yourselves it is demonstrated that you are so far removed from the influences of the law-making power that no result comes from it, you may tremble for the business and political future of this country."

A Word from California.

Mr. John P. Irish of California followed. He said in part:

"Moved on by a spirit of optimism for more than a third of a century, the business of this country has hoped against adverse conditions. Hope is no longer a force that can sustain the business interests of this Republic. Our financial scheme is a scheme that has been permitted to grow through a series of patchwork expedients with its radius in the far-gone emergencies of the civil war, until, if I were to describe it in the terms of surgery, I would say that our financial plan in this Republic is a complex, compound, comminuted fracture, with a festering of continuity from marrow out to the skin. [Applause and laughter.] You are here to-day to see whether under your skill and wisdom it can be made to shed its skin. Your duty, my friends, is the suggestion to the law-making power of this Republic to straighten out the irregularities of our financial system, to put simplicity in the place of complexity, to conform that system to the natural laws of finance.

I believe with the ex-Secretary of the Treasury that the men who transact the business of the country, the men who sit before me here to-day with investments in every possible labor-employing and wealth-producing energy from ocean to ocean and line to line, who have investments in the gold and silver mines of the West, in the lead and the copper mines of this Republic, have in them the wisdom to face this sea of troubles, and, by opposing, end them."

The Representation.

The Committee on Credentials reported that 270 delegates had been enrolled, representing, among others, the trade and commercial organizations of the following cities: Albany, N. Y.; Anniston, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Chicago, Bridgeport, Conn.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, Camden, N. J.; Canton, Ohio.; Charleston, S. C.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Concord, N. H.; Dallas, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Duluth, Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie, Penn.; Findlay, Ohio; Hartford, Conn.; Helena, Mon.; Johnstown, Penn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Logansport, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Lowell, Mass.; Macon, Ga.; Meriden, Conn.; Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Newark, Ohio; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, Oswego, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rockland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis, St. Paul, San Antonio, Texas; Springfield, Ohio; Savannah, Ga.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Washington, D. C.; Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Worcester, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Yankton, S. D., and Zanesville, O.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business presented its report, the chief feature of which was the provision for restricting debate, making the extreme limit for speeches half an hour, and confining most of them to five and ten minutes each. It was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

C. Stuart Patterson of Pennsylvania Selected as President—One Vice President from Each State Represented.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the name of C. Stuart Patterson of Pennsylvania for President, and a Vice President from each State represented.

Evans Woolen of Indianapolis was named for permanent Secretary, and W. F. C. Golt, Sergeant at Arms. It was also recommended that the other committees named be continued and that a Committee on Resolutions of one from each State be appointed. Adopted.

President Patterson was escorted to the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor you do me in inviting me to preside over your deliberations. You are business men. Your presence here proves your acceptance of the true definition of that term. Here to-day are representatives of agriculture, of mining, of manufactures, of trade, of commerce, of transportation, and of the vast aggregation of capital which is constituted of the earnings of the labor and the savings of thrift.

"We may be partisans as to all questions that can properly be determined solely upon party considerations, but we are also, above all, American citizens. As American citizens, proud of our country's past and hopeful of its future, we meet to-day to take counsel together as to those questions of public interest which relate to the currency of the country and to the land, which ought to be decided upon grounds that are broader than those of mere party spirit. Meeting as citizens to consider a subject of common interest to the whole country, it is fitting that we should come together in the middle West, which is to-day the seat of the empire, in the great State of Indiana, where last Autumn the victory was won for the honor of the Nation, and in this typical American City of Indianapolis.

"Let us approach the grave subjects that are to be brought before us with no pride of opinion, but in the spirit of that old maxim which tells us that 'In things necessary there should be unity; in things doubtful, liberty, and in all things, charity.'

"But let me not be recommend any compromise of principle, for such compromises have always failed to accomplish their desired end, and because of their inherent inability to destroy the irritating cause, and because of their essential inapplicability to changed conditions and circumstances. This country is an empire in its extent of territory, in the number of its population, and in the magnitude of its material interests. There are densely populated areas of territory and there are scantily populated areas of territory. In the former there is an adequate, and, perhaps, in some places, an excessive supply of banking facilities. Where the banking facilities exist to an adequate extent, not only as a means of accommodation provided for responsible borrowers, but there are also supplied those credit substitutes for money, in the shape of checks and drafts, which increase the volume of currency at the time such an increase is needed by the people. Where these banking facilities do not exist to an adequate extent unduly high rates of interest prevail, and the demand for currency in general exceeds the supply. We, therefore, need for domestic purposes a currency of stable value and of full purchasing power which shall be neither redundant nor contracted, and which shall flow into the channels of trade when and as the interests of the country may require.

An International Currency.

This country has extensive commercial relations with other countries. The continued development of the West and South demands that the surplus capital of the world should be brought here for remunerative investment. It is in no sense inconsistent with the building up and with the protection of the home market that we look forward to the growth and increase of our foreign commerce, so that our agricultural, mining, and manufacturing products shall find that larger market which will give to American industry greater returns. For our international relations, we need, therefore, a currency which shall be a full value in the markets of the world.

"We may differ as to questions of protection or of revenue reform, but we can agree that the Government must have a revenue adequate to its necessary expenditures, and with a surplus sufficient to provide for possible contingencies. We can agree that as revenue may be raised by taxation, that taxation should be so imposed as to lay its burdens upon the people in the manner that can be most easily borne. We can agree that the existing standard of value shall be maintained. We can agree that bimetallism is desirable if it could be secured by international treaty, and made practically effective. We can agree that there ought to be an enlarged and increased use of silver coins convertible at par into gold. We can agree that so long as the Government demand notes are outstanding, provision should be made by law for the maintenance of an adequate gold reserve, specifically pledged, for the redemption of those notes. We can agree as to the fact that while in some cases shareholders of, and depositors in, National banks have lost by unskillful or unfaithful management, yet no holder of a National bank note has ever had occasion to inquire what bank issued the note, nor has ever lost any part of the amount of the note. We can also agree that the National banking system should be so amended as to provide some method for the more general extension of banking facilities for all parts of the country. And chiefly, we can agree that the adequate solution of the currency question in the interest of the whole country and all of the people is of great importance, and should be a subject of more deliberate and detailed consideration than this convention at its present session can extend to it, and may properly be referred to such methods of investigation as you in your wisdom may decide. Upon all these questions, it is for you to determine the action of the convention.

"When the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States was about to assemble, Washington said: 'If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God.'

"Let that view, expressive of the highest statesmanship and the truest patriotism, control our action. Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest of all parties can repair.

"In this country the people are sovereign. Nowhere else in the world is there a more general diffusion of intelligence or a higher average of moral character. The people must, as the tribunal of last appeal, determine what the currency of a great country ought to be, and, therefore, what the currency of this country shall be.

"The Nation has survived the shock of foreign and of civil war. It has overcome the disintegrating influences of the expansion of territory and of the growth of population. It has successfully resisted the attempt to lower the standard of value. Let us have confidence in the people and faith enough in our free institutions to believe that in the future as in the past, the people will rightly determine the questions which shall be submitted to them.

The Resolutions Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of the report on permanent organization, the State delegations selected Vice Presidents and members of the Committee on Resolutions. The latter were reported as follows:

Minnesota, W. B. Dean; Ohio, M. E. Ingalls; Tennessee, J. C. McReynolds; Connecticut, Joel A. Sperry; Montana, T. C. Powers; Pennsylvania, J. C. Bullitt; Iowa, E. A. Temple; Georgia, R. P. Bullock; Maine, C. F. Libby; Illinois, Franklin MacVeagh; Mississippi, C. W. Robinson; Massachusetts, H. L. Higgins; Rhode Island, Rasland Haggard; Missouri, George E. Layton; New Jersey, Benjamin Laycock; Michigan, N. A. Fletcher; Wisconsin, S. H. Magdebury; Alabama, H. C. Tompkins; Arkansas, H. L. Remler; Texas, M. I. Offut; District of Columbia, B. H. Warner; Maryland, J. M. Nelson; Kentucky, Logan C. Murray; Virginia, S. W. Traverse; New York, W. E. Dodge; Indiana, H. H. Hanna; California, John P. Irish.

MR. WALKER SPEAKS.

Views of the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee.

J. H. Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in the present Congress, was invited to address the convention, which he consented to do. He said:

"We meet under circumstances that always attend any convention or assembly of citizens seeking what they believe to be a great reform of existing evils. Before entering upon the merits of the question it is best for us to examine a little of its elements."

Mr. Walker here took up and defined what constituted a bank of loan and discount and a currency note and the uses, requirements, &c., of the latter. He gave statistics of the currency per capita that existed in agricultural States during the period before 1860, and said that if justice was done it should be as high to-day as during that period. He continued in part, as follows:

"It must be remembered that if a bank should refuse to keep on deposit any part of its loans and discounts, and issue currency instead it would make the same number of dollars on its loans with the same safety that it does under the practice of to-day, for the reason that no checks or drafts could then be made upon the banks. Requiring all banks to invest a very large part of their capital in bonds in order to secure circulation works great hardship and injustice. The high interest localities of the South and West are justified in their complaint of the National banking law. There is constantly and needlessly locked up in the United States Treasury millions of currency, with other millions upon millions of currency needlessly congested in the City of New York and other cities.

"Panics are also arising from a currency famine, which is wholly inexcusable, and would be impossible under a proper system of issuing currency. It is the opinion of many conservative men that had proper amendments been made in the National Banking act between 1860 and 1875 to bring it into harmony with the best features and practice of the world, this country never would have been vexed by a greenback question, nor by any form of the demand for an unlimited coinage of silver.

"This convention needs to take no cognizance of the coinage question, for if the banking question is properly settled the coinage will take care of itself. The practical question of this convention is to consider what ought to be done to correct the existing evils of our financial system. I answer, we ought to be satisfied with nothing that does not relieve the Treasury of the United States absolutely and forever from any responsibility for the 'current redemption' of any form of paper money, and that at once. We must banish bonds from any connection with the monetary system. Banks must be allowed to manage the banking business of the country, as the farmers the business of farming, the cotton manufacturers the cotton business, the woolen the woolen business, and as every other business is managed, and independently of the Government, other than in the supervision of the banks as now. The National Bank act must be made as liberal as it is possible to make it, consistently with safe banking.

"It seems to me the only practical solution of the question is to put the 'current redemption' of the legal-tender notes and of every form of currency proportionately upon the banks of the country, where it is in every other country. Then, in justice to them and to compensate them for the service, allow them to issue currency against their assets to an amount equal to the amount of the legal-tender notes they assume the current redemption of. The people never will consent to the issue of any currency the payment of which is not fully guaranteed by the United States Treasury."

At the conclusion of Mr. Walker's remarks the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Plans of Reform Presented for the Consideration of the Conference—Committee on Resolutions in Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The evening session was called to order by Chairman Patterson at 8:20 o'clock.

M. E. Ingalls was recognized to move that the Committee on Resolutions should be permitted to retire and sit during the session. It was so ordered.

Mr. J. Harson Rhoades was recognized to present the views of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which he represented. He said that if the country was allowed much longer to hold its present financial course, disaster and wreck would certainly result. He said that what the country needed was stability of all kinds—stable tariff, stable Government, and stable currency. He said that prosperity could only be restored by the establishment of a sound monetary system.

Mr. Rhoades was applauded when he said that he could see no reason why the Government should not base all its currency issues upon the gold standard and replace all notes by coin certificates protected by a 25 per cent. gold reserve.

In closing, Mr. Rhoades denied with much feeling the charge that there was hostility in New York and other cities of the East toward the West.

Mr. Chadwick of Brooklyn offered a resolution directing the Committee on Resolutions to take into consideration the expediency of incorporating into the National bank system the principle of Scottish branch banks.

Mr. Peat offered the resolutions adopted by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, advocating the maintenance of the gold standard, withdrawal of the Government from the banking business, and the extension of the National bank system by the establishment of branches and the reduction of the minimum capital stock required of such institutions to $25,000.

George G. Tanner of Indianapolis offered a series of resolutions declaring in favor of a refunding of the National debt, the retirement of the greenbacks, a more expansive system of National bank currency, and the imposition of severe penalties upon National bank Directors for failure of duty, to be presented to Congress by a committee of the convention.

Mr. H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis presented a scheme for the appointment of a Monetary Commission of eleven members to be named by this convention and to work at the expense of the convention in investigating the financial subject, their conclusions to be reported to an adjourned meeting of the convention, with a view to their presentation to Congress if legislation should be deemed desirable. The reading of this plan was greeted with applause.

Plans Presented.

Mr. Dausman of Chicago presented the first proposition for the consideration of the convention. It provided for a commission of nine members to be appointed by the President of the United States within thirty days, including one member from the Senate Committee on Finance, and one from the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It should be the duty of the commission to investigate the financial subject and make a report to Congress of its conclusions, by bill or otherwise.

The members, other than the Senator and Representative named, shall be paid for their services by the Government. Three shall be bankers, three merchants or manufacturers, and one a political economist, representing the several geographical sections of the country.

Some Indiana delegates, through E. F. Claypool, presented a scheme, prefaced by a review of banking experiences in the United States, the reading of which occupied all the time allotted to its presentation, and it went to the Committee on Resolutions without being disclosed to the convention.

The Baltimore Plan.

Mr. Eugene Levering of Baltimore, representing a community noted for its conservative banking methods, as evidenced, he said, by the fact that Baltimore had no bank failures for the last sixty years, presented a series of resolutions from that delegation, declaring that legislation was necessary for the maintenance of the gold standard, cancellation of United States legal-tender notes, the simultaneous creation of a safe and expansive currency upon the basis of the Baltimore plan.

S. T. Scudder of Texas offered a resolution favoring the establishment of postal savings banks.

T. B. Tedrum of Savannah, Ga., presented what he described as a modification of the Baltimore plan on the line of additional safeguards around the issue of notes. It constitutes a Department of Finance, consisting of three Controllers, with a deputy in each State, to have charge of the issue of notes and with authority to examine all banks of issue.

Joseph H. Wood of Mount Vernon, N. Y., offered a resolution declaring that international bimetallism was impracticable, and could not be maintained; that silver dollars be legal tender at par value for no larger sum than $20; that silver dollars, silver certificates, and Sherman Treasury notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing 2½ per cent. interest, convertible on demand into notes which shall be received for customs duties; that silver bullion now in the Treasury shall be sold within the next five years.

M. L. Crawford of Texas submitted a paper conceding that the fate of silver as redemption money was sealed, that it occupied the same relation to the commercial world that slavery did to the civilization of the nineteenth century. He proposed nothing new in his plan for Congressional action.

The State Bank Plan.

R. J. Lowry of Georgia, presented a scheme prepared by a bank official of Atlanta, which included a revival of State banks as banks of issue, to be under the control of the States, while Congress should pass laws which would keep all kinds of money upon a parity.

Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia offered a resolution declaring against any reduction of currency or the exchange of any currency now in circulation for any other that should not command public confidence. He said it was the duty of the Government to provide good, stable currency; it could not go out of the banking business.

W. R. Trigg of Richmond, Va., advocated the repeal of the 10 per cent. State bank tax.

Representative C. N. Fowler of New Jersey offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Congressional committees in securing financial legislation at the coming session of Congress.

Mr. Fowler made a vigorous speech, ridiculing the idea of a conference of 400 members formulating a currency bill and expecting Congress to pass it. He said that the Senate and House Committees on Banking would only resent such action, but would refuse to pass the bill. He intimated that the Congressional committees contained more ability to devise a bill dealing with this subject than did the convention. He did not use those words, but inferred as much. His talk was brief, but heated, and had it not been for the adjournment almost immediately after he had finished, several delegates would have replied to him. As it is, his speech created considerable feeling, and is the topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies to-night.

Mr. Sprague, for the Commercial Club of Chicago, presented a declaration that for the best interests of the country the Government should go out of the banking business.

The Toledo Produce Exchange sent a request declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide a safe and ample currency.

The convention then at 10:20 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

PLANS FOR A REFORMATION.

Prof. Taussig Demands that the Treasury Be Divorced from the Banking Business—The Commission Idea.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—To the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES a number of delegates to the conference expressed their opinions on the means to be adopted to secure a reform of the currency system, the recognized need for which furnished the reason for the present gathering.

Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard discussed the subject at some length, saying: "I believe that reformation should begin by retiring the greenbacks. I do not care how they are retired. I believe it is expedient to get rid of them soon. It is possible for a Government like the United States to issue a convertible paper money, keep it at par with specie and secure some slight gain for the community by the process; but the probabilities of good management are so small and the possibilities of evil so great that this is not a safe way in which to furnish the country with paper money.

"As it now is, greenbacks are convertible into gold, but Congress has in no way determined how large a stock of gold shall be kept for their redemption. The gold reserve at present is merely the excess of available cash in the Treasury. This is the only money that can be used for redeeming greenbacks when presented, and this so-called reserve is made to depend on the relation of the current income from taxes to the current outgo by appropriations. The receipts from customs are subject to wide fluctuations, and there will always be, under the present system, some years of excessive revenue and some years of deficient revenue.

A Redemption Department.

"There is only one way in which the greenbacks can be kept in use, and that is by establishing a department for the especial purpose of issuing paper money. This department should put aside a large stock of gold to serve no other purpose than that of redeeming the greenbacks when presented. This department should enact that all notes redeemed should be held and not paid out again, except in exchange for cash. This scheme might work well enough if the issue department could start off with a reserve fund of $150,000,000 or $200,000,000. The difficulty would be in maintaining the system. The large stock of gold held by the issue department would be constantly open to attack by Congress, and would prove a constant temptation. In every appropriation bill we should be in danger of finding a provision that some of the money to be expended should come out of the stock held by the issue department.

"The safe and sound plan is to avoid all these dangers and difficulties by confining the monetary functions of the Government to the coinage of specie and the due supervision of banking operations. To get the ideal system of bank issues is a knotty question, but it is comparatively simple to get a much better system of treasury issues than the present one."

RESOLUTION FOR PLATT.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District Sends Word to Pavey and Laimbeer.

Delegates to the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District met last night and elected Frank D. Tansley, a lawyer of 35 Nassau Street, a member of the County Committee in place of Charles W. Varing, who has been appointed Assistant District Attorney. Dr. E. Valentine Buck was elected leader of the district.

A resolution was introduced by D. F. Myers to the effect that, as the vast majority of the Republican Party was in favor of the choice of T. C. Platt for Senator, it be demanded that the representatives of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District vote and use their influence for his election, and that a copy of the resolution be sent by special delivery mail to Senator Frank D. Pavey and Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer.

$100 WILL BUY THE BEST MINK-LINED Otter trimmed Overcoat for the money offered for years. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

AT THE MILITARY TOURNEY

LIGHT BATTERY D GOT THE MOST APPLAUSE.

Society People Crowded Madison Square Garden to See the Contests—Some of the Winners.

Capt. Thorp's Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, got the lion's share of applause last evening at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden. There was only room in the arena for three guns, yet the display was full of interest and exciting all the time. The sombreness of the guns and carriages and the excessively plain trappings of the horses were relieved by dashes of red in the form of plumes and blankets and braid on the soldiers' coats. There was enough of the bright color to make the picture very attractive, and the interest displayed in the manoeuvres showed how absorbed were the spectators in the novel exhibition.

Battery D was the first of the regular service batteries to show military evolutions on the tanbark, and therefore its work was entirely new to a New York gathering. It found instant favor, though, for from the moment the officers dashed into the ring on their strapping bays, followed by as much of the battery as could manoeuvre well within the limited space, the spectators were eager to see every movement.

There was plenty of loading and firing and preparations for going into action, all of which were liberally applauded, but when the three gun carriages, each with four horses attached and going on a run, passed between stakes giving a leeway of only two and a half inches to the wheels, the applause was deafening. This act was intensely interesting, but not any more so than the remarkable control displayed by the horses. They seemed to possess almost human intelligence, squeezing through the tightest of places without ruffling a hair.

Many Society People Present.

The second night of the tournament in aid of the movement to establish rooms in the Hahnemann Hospital for the benefit of the National Guardsmen of Greater New York was almost as largely attended as on the opening night. There was that lack of glitter, however, imparted by the Governor's staff and many visiting military dignitaries on Monday night, but in their places were prominent society folks, who seemed to have made a fad of the tourney. The affair is bound to be a big success financially, for the first two evenings alone have made that end possible.

Vice President Stevenson, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Secretary of the Navy Herbert will be present this evening, and all out of compliment to the distinguished guests there will be something special from the United States Army boys. One event that will be sure to command interest will be a broadsword contest on horseback between a member of the National Guard and a United States cavalryman.

A single accident constituted the record of casualties last evening. A bicyclist of the name of Metzner fell over the track embankment in the fourth heat of the half-mile National Guard championship, and struck Private Jacobs of the First Battery over the eye. A severe cut was the result. Metzner escaped unhurt.

Second Battery's Gatling Guns.

The Gatling-gun exhibition by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., under command of Capt. David Wilson, was more entertaining than promised to be at the outset. After going through some rather uninteresting evolutions, the batterymen enlivened their programme by going through a sham engagement. They feigned being wounded like real stage actors, and were loudly applauded when they later fell face downward to escape the fire of the supposed enemy. They were an agile, well-trained lot of men.

The possibility of the bicycle in warfare was shown by the Bicycle Corps of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., Lieut. T. F. Schmidt commanding. They went through a regular drill, which was very interesting.

A Chariot Race.

As usual, the running and bicycling events were disposed of early in the evening. No finals were decided, they being left for Saturday night, when the tournament closes. The bicycle heats were close and exciting, but the novelty in the line of competitions was the chariot race. There were four teams in the lists, and each had a trial pulling a small Roman chariot alone on the track at a distance of 176 yards. The one making the best time was to be declared the winner.

A team of Seventh Regiment runners captured the honors by covering the distance in 23 seconds. Both the Thirteenth Regiment and a team made up of Company D men of the Seventh Regiment, did 24 1-5 seconds, which was the third best. The team of the Twenty-second Regiment was two-fifths of a second slower than the winning team. The latter was composed of F. Paisel, L. Snedecor, and C. Drake (driver) of Company F, and George Schwegler, Company C, and C. E. Snedecor, Company B.

Capt. Dodd's famous Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, gave another fine exhibition, similar in many respects to the one which thrilled the spectators on Monday night. It closed the evening's programme and held the spectators to the very end. It rarely happens that such fine horsemanship can be witnessed in the metropolis.

Results of the Contests.

The competitions resulted as follows:

One-Mile Bicycle Race for Novices.—First Heat—Won by Carroll Milliken, Company K, Seventy-first Regiment. Time—2:38 2-5. Second Heat—Won by E. W. Ott, Eighth Regiment. Time—2:43 3-5. Third Heat—Won by A. W. Smith, Seventh Regiment. Time—2:37. Fourth Heat—Won by L. M. Gardner, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—2:37 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Military Championship.—First Heat—Won by William Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—0:24 2-5. Second Heat—Won by George M. Sands, Company D, Seventh Regiment. Time—0:25 1-5. Third Heat—Won by L. C. Outcalt, Company D, Seventh Regiment. Time—0:25 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Jerome Buck, First Naval Reserve of New York. Time—0:25 1-5.

Chariot Race (the team making the fastest time at a distance of 176 yards to win.) Won by the Seventh Regiment team, comprising F. Paisel, Company F; L. Snedecor, Company F; George Schwegler, Company C; C. E. Snedecor, Company B, and C. Drake, (driver,) Company F. Time—0:23. The Twenty-second Regiment team made the distance in 0:23 2-5, and the Thirteenth Regiment team in 0:24 1-5.

Semi Finals of the Quarter Mile Championship Race.—First Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:36 2-5. Second Heat—Won by W. H. Owens, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:34 4-5.

Semi Finals of the One Mile National Guard Bicycle Championship.—First Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2:25. Second Heat—Won by W. H. Owens, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; J. W. Eaton, Eighth Regiment, second. Time—2:31.

Half Mile Bicycle, National Guard Championship.—First Heat—Won by R. A. Miller, Company G, Twelfth Regiment. Time—1:10 3-5. Second Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—1:11. Third Heat—Won by George Reith, Company F, Seventh Regiment. Time—1:12 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by R. K. MacLea, Company B, Seventh Regiment. Time—1:11. Fifth Heat—Won by G. W. Crooke, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—1:15 2-5.

Quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by George Bullwinkel, Company A, Seventh Regiment, (20 yards;) W. S. French, Company E, Seventh Regiment, (15 yards,) second. Time—0:54 1-5. Second Heat—Won by J. G. Camplon, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (25 yards;) M. H. Sheldecker, Thirteenth Regiment, (22 yards,) second. Time—0:52 2-5. Third Heat—Won by G. G. Hollender, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (12 yards;) Jerome Buck, First National Reserves, New Jersey, (2 yards,) second. Time—0:54 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by G. A. Sayles, Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, (24 yards;) A. J. Thomas, Twenty-second Regiment, (24 yards,) second. Time—0:53 4-5.

To-night's Programme.

The programme for this evening contains the following items: 100-yard dash, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, National Guard championship; sack race, one lap, National Guard and United States Army; 440-yard run, National Guard championship; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, National Guard; putting the sixteen-pound shot, handicap, National Guard; running broad jump; sack race, final heat; two-mile run, handicap; drill by Light Battery D, Fif

SEVENTH REGIMENT EVENTS

COMPANY F RECEIVES A LOVING CUP AND BREAKS A RECORD.

Silver Loving Cup Was Presented by Edward Kemp in Commemoration of His Joining Company F in 1858—Shooting for Trophies.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, had a very entertaining and prosperous evening last night. It not only broke records in shooting for trophies, but received a handsome silver loving cup from Edward Kemp, in commemoration of his joining the company in 1858.

The shooting was for a trophy offered by Mr. Kemp, which has been competed for seven times before, and which Company F has won three times and Company B three times. The Kemp Trophy is shot for by teams of twenty-five enlisted officers and men from each company, five shots standing and five prone.

The results last night for Company F were:

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
J. R. Dederer	22	25	47
T. C. Wiswall	23	24	47
E. F. Lonsdale	23	23	46
W. H. Sconeld	21	24	46
C. L. Comfort	21	24	46
C. Drake	22	24	46
Alex. Stevens	21	25	46
E. H. Pitch	21	25	46
F. M. Perkins	23	22	45
G. W. Rand	21	24	45
G. Kemble, Jr	21	24	45
S. W. Stotesbury	22	22	44
H. L. Dederer	22	22	44
J. S. Woodhouse	20	24	44
B. F. Goodspeed	20	24	44
R. H. Patton	20	23	43
H. B. Turner, Jr	22	20	42
L. H. Clarke	22	20	42
W. D. Edwards	20	22	42
F. E. Baker	19	23	42
P. S. Prince	18	23	42
C. H. Cridwell	18	24	42
H. H. Smith	22	19	41
R. C. Fisher	19	21	40
W. E. McCord	13	22	35
Team total	519	573	1,092

The previous record was: Standing, 533; prone, 565; total, 1,098, held by Company F.

It was in the shoot for the Clark trophy that followed, however, that Company F made a new record. The Emmons Clark trophy is always shot for on the same night as the Kemp match, by teams of fifty, five shots standing and five prone, the scores made in the Kemp trophy match being added to scores of twenty-five others from the same company. The trophy is held until the next competition is concluded. The scores in the Clark match were:

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
H. J. Bates	23	24	47
H. H. Duryea	22	25	47
Lieut. C. H. Nichols	24	22	46
H. Shedeker	23	23	46
C. O. Woodhouse	22	24	46
G. A. Fournier	22	23	45
F. M. Crossett	21	23	44
D. J. Mack	23	20	43
G. H. Robinson	21	22	43
C. Hyde	21	22	43
F. H. Hurd	21	22	43
S. B. Rogers	20	23	43
L. H. Hanley	21	21	42
R. L. Baker	20	22	42
G. W. Hart	19	23	42
J. H. Stone	19	23	42
F. G. Turner	21	20	41
F. M. Comstock	21	19	40
T. C. Chalmers	20	20	40
H. Block	19	21	40
Lieut. M. B. Stelle	18	22	40
C. Darling	18	20	40
E. K. Cook	16	23	39
W. M. Hunette	19	15	34
O. L. Domerisch	14	20	34
Grand Total	1,027	1,117	2,144

The previous record for this trophy was: Standing, 1,011; prone, 1,055; total, 2,066.

The loving cup was presented at the Buckingham Hotel after the shooting and the company drill. Outside of members of the company there were present Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. Emmons Clark, Col. Daniel Appleton, and Lieut. W. H. Kip.

Col. Daniel Appleton made the presentation speech, to which Capt. George W. Rand responded. Gen. Emmons Clark also made a speech. The cup is about twelve inches high, each of the three handles forming the device composed of the figure "7" of the regiment and "6" of the company.

All the raised work, which covers the whole piece and forms the ornament of the cup, is in repoussee. On the front, or chief side, are introduced the heads of Col. Emmons Clark and Private Edward Kemp, both of which were most earnestly asked for by many of those who are interested in the reception.

Standing on either side of a centre shield is the coat of arms of New York—two large classical figures, the one representing War and the other Peace, with branches of the oak, laurel, palm, and olive trailing about and forming a most pleasing effect and speaking background to the whole piece, where on certain spaces encircling the body of the cup, are introduced the historical scenes and events in the history of the Seventh Regiment.

The cup has a capacity of 15 pints, and weighs 107½ ounces. The decoration that covers its entire surface tells in allegorical form the history of the Seventh Regiment and the stirring National events with which it was so closely identified. The cup was made by Tiffany & Co., and designed by James H. Whitehouse. It will adorn the company room in the future, and its capacity was fully tested last night.

AMONG SCHOOL ATHLETES.

Decisions by the Interscholastic Association Yesterday.

A genuine novelty in the calendar of sports of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, will be presented at the St. Nicholas Rink, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week. The programme will consist of skating games, four events having been agreed upon at the meeting of the association held yesterday afternoon at Hamilton Institute, in West Eighty-second Street. The events will be a 220-yard race for seniors; a quarter-mile race, a one-mile race, and a half-mile race for boys under sixteen years of age. The school whose representatives score the largest number of points will receive a silk banner, emblematic of the skating games championship. The individual winners will receive gold medals. No second prizes will be offered.

A new departure at the annual indoor games to be held in Madison Square Garden, about the middle of March, will be the increase in the height of the hurdles in the 120-yard race. Formerly they have been three feet, but hereafter three feet six inches will be the regulation height—the same as in the intercollegiate games.

The application of the Institute of the Deaf and Dumb for membership in the association was refused by a vote of 14 to 11, the ballot being secret. It was said in defense of this decision that the institute being a boarding school, its members would have an advantage over the others in that they would have more time in which to prepare for athletic contests.

Sanctions for games were granted to the following schools: Barnard, March 6, in the Eighth Regiment Armory, afternoon; Berkeley, Feb. 20, in their own gymnasium, afternoon.

A change was made in the constitution which takes away from the Executive Committee the power of expulsion, and makes the limit of suspension one year. It was also determined to have the University Athletic Club take charge of all future games and tournaments of the association, after the annual indoor championships in March, which will be managed by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The resignation of Stott Kidder of Trinity School, as Treasurer was accepted, to go into effect at the next meeting. Duncan Brown of Trinity will take his place.

There is a rumor circulating in scholastic circles that Harvard intends to get back into the association, from which she was expelled for playing a man in the baseball tournament last season who was not eligible under the rules. It is said this effort on the part of Harvard will be repulsed.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE IN our factory who have been in our service for a number of years, and we would like to keep them employed. Parties wishing to have garments made to order, or repairing done, can have it done now at very low prices, as workmen are willing to work at lower wages in order to keep employed. C. C. SHAYNE & CO., Fur Manufacturers, 42d St., between Broadway and 6th Av.

FIRST OF INTERCLUB GAMES.

Knickerbockers Are to Meet Men of the Melrose Club.

The first of the interclub games that the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has arranged will take place at the Knickerbocker clubhouse Friday, when the Melrose (Mass.) Athletic Club will be the visitors.

The Melrose Club will bring a bowling team, a whist team, two pool players, and two billiard players. The whist games will be begun as early as 6 o'clock in order that the players may witness the other sports, which will be begun at 8 P. M. The competition will be for points, a win counting one. In the bowling each of three strings will count, thus making a total of eight points in all possible.

In a short time there will be a similar competition with the Boston Athletic Association. The Bostons will send a water polo team instead of a whist team.

The candidates for the teams are practicing at the Knickerbocker Club, the water polo team doing their work Monday and Thursday nights. The contest will be for a club trophy, costing not more than $100, half the cost of which shall be paid by each club.

At the ladies' day entertainment at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to-day there will be vocal and instrumental music, basket ball, and water polo.

NEW RULES FOR ATHLETES.

Amendments Adopted by Amateur Athletic Union.

The mail vote of the Amateur Athletic Union on the amendments proposed at the last meeting is now completed, and the following amendments will go into effect at once:

Exhibitions by professionals are now allowed at amateur games.

In all distance races, five miles or over, five prizes can be given.

No one shall be eligible to compete, if a member of any club, unless he shall have been a resident of the district nine months or more.

No one shall be eligible to compete after Feb. 28 unless he shall have become a registered athlete, according to the new registration laws.

From now on athletic club managers will be allowed to give prizes for competition among the clubs for points. This will re-establish the banner-prize rule.

In future meetings to decide the National championships of America no athlete will be allowed to compete unless he is a member of a club which is a member of some association of the Amateur Athletic Union, or a representative of one of the bodies allied with the Amateur Athletic Union.

PENGUIN GETS THE CUP.

Atlantic Club Decides Against J. Montgomery Strong.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has awarded the Adams Cup for sloops to George E. Brighton, owner of the Penguin. This cup was sailed for last year, and J. Montgomery Strong, owner of the Choctaw, obtained an injunction restraining the Regatta Committee from awarding the cup. This action of Mr. Strong caused a stir in yachting circles.

The Regatta Committee reviews the case and decides that the Choctaw is not entitled to the cup, Mr. Strong not having had her remeasured as was agreed. The Regatta Committee also suggests that a full inquiry should be made, to determine whether those who by affidavits secured the injunction have "acted in a manner unbecoming gentlemen or injurious to the name of the club, as specified by the by-laws."

The decision is signed by John L. Bliss, David E. Austen, William L. Gerrish, and G. W. McNulty.

ICE YACHTING ON ORANGE LAKE.

Only One Race Run on Account of the Gale.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The ice was in good condition for ice-yacht racing at Orange Lake to-day, but the wind blew a gale from the northwest. The boats had to race under reefed sails.

Only one race was sailed, that for the Van Nostrand Challenge Cup of 1888, won last season by Vice Commodore Kidd's Cold Wave. Four boats entered, as follows: Snowdrift, Vice Commodore Willet Kidd; Cold Wave, Commodore H. C. Higginson; Frolic, M. M. Kniffen, and Flying Jib, Frank G. Wood. There were no handicaps. The course was ten miles. The Cold Wave and Frolic were both damaged in the gale before the first stake was rounded. The Snowdrift won in 29:01½.

On account of the gale, the committee decided to postpone the other races.

To Play the Knickerbockers.

The following will make up the team representing the Melrose (Mass.) Athletic Club, that is to visit the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Friday night: Whist Players—E. P. Lothrop, S. H. Buttrick, George B. Grottendick, and E. E. Babb; Bowling—George E. Berry, Thomas Flynn, S. D. Farrar, Otis W. Pierce, and Charles Newhall; Pool—A. L. Robinson; Billiards—F. J. Bartlett and R. E. Aplaine. The whist game will begin at 6 P. M.

Valuable Alcantara Colts Sold.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Charles Backman of Stony Ford Stock Farm has sold to A. A. Bonner of New York his entire lot of Alcantara colts, among them the four-year-old colt Camelot, out of the dam of Eloise, record 2:15, and Stevie, 2:19, by Hambletonian; and the bay filly by Alcantara, dam by Leland, sire of Geneva, 2:11½; second dam, Integrity, the dam of Instant, 2:14¼, and Prosperity, 2:22½, by Belmont.

For Kemp and Clark Trophies.

Company D, Seventh Regiment, shot in the contest for the Kemp and Clark Trophies, at the armory Monday evening. The following scores were made: For the Kemp Trophy—Standing, 508; prone, 543; total, 1,051. For the Clark Trophy—Standing, 966; prone, 1,000; total, 1,966. The Kemp Trophy is shot for by teams of twenty-five and the Clark by teams of fifty.

The Elks' Baseball Nine.

The baseball nine of the New York Lodge of Elks is contemplating an extended trip next Summer, when it will play many lodges in this State. President Byrne has already offered the use of the Brooklyn grounds at Eastern Park for the game with the Brooklyn Elks. The New York Lodge includes on its team "Johnny" Ward, "Sam" Crane, and "Phil" McFarland.

Valentine Hetzel a Suicide.

Valentine Hetzel, who, until last Friday, conducted a saloon and restaurant at 175 East Houston Street, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. He bought the East Houston Street business three months ago for $1,200. On Friday, having failed to pay his rent, and having exhausted the forbearance of his landlord, he was dispossessed, and his property was sold by the Sheriff. To add to his discomfort, he was attacked by illness sufficiently severe to confine him to his bed and prevent him doing anything to save his little fortune. He leaves a wife and six children.

Dennett's Condition Not Hopeless.

The doctors who have had Superintendent Dennett under observation for the past ten days in the pavilion for the insane in Bellevue Hospital decided yesterday that he is suffering from a breaking down of the nervous system, but that he is not incurable. A course of treatment at a sanitarium for a few months they said would restore him to comparative health. It is understood that the Society for the Prevention of Crime will see that he is properly cared for.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

But One Favorite Wins on the First Ladies' Day.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—A tremendous crowd marked the first ladies' day of the meeting, the attendance being variously estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. Only one favorite won, and the public lost money.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Minnie Murphy, 91 pounds, (Clay,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Irish Lady, 99, (Dorsey,) even, second by two lengths; Gismonda, 101, Warren, 50 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Clymena, Stockholm, and Woodbird also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; three furlongs. Mill Stream, 118, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won by a nose; Georgie C., 105, (Walker,) 15 to 1, second by a neck; Our Lizzie, 105, (Turbiville,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:37¾. Grace Hillyar, Dr. Blakely, Scott Newman, Lillian Russell, Belle Foster II., Ethel Chance, Miss Patteneck, Charlie Rose, and Robert Hines also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Constant, 99, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Billy McKenzie, 110, (Dorsey,) 11 to 5, second by a neck; Fasig, 100, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:11¾. Partner, Chugnut, and Lilly of the West also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Paladin, 112 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won by a length; Maggie S., 95, (A. Barret,) 5 to 1, second, by two lengths; Marquise, 93, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28¼. Trilby, Pete Kitchen, Issie O., also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle; one and one-eighth miles. Mr. Dunlap, 130 pounds, (Finnegan,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Brakeman, 128, (W. Williams,) 7 to 5, second, by a dozen lengths; Folly, 127, (Johnson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:05¾. Wanda, Incommode, Pirate, and Earl Montrose also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Little Billy, 106 pounds, (Hart,) 12 to 1, won by half a length; C. C. Rumrill, 101, (Snell,) 20 to 1, second, by a head; Lightfoot, 110, (A. Perry,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Laura Cotta, Miss Clark, Ixion, Sobriquet, Alto June, Stark, Princess Rose, Fusileer, and Paros, also ran.

Results at Oakland, Cal.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 12.—Weather cool; track fast. Two favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lost Girl, 107 pounds, (Hennessy,) 15 to 1, won by four lengths; Adam Andrew, 112, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, second by one and a half lengths; Cappy, 110, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Lindendale, Play Boy, Widow Jones, Cheridah, Laura Burt, Autocrat, Corvallis, Ingleside, imp. Mistal, II., Link Boy, The Tourist, Red Fork, Greenleaf, and Defender also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Boreas, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 8 to 1, won by three lengths; Double Quick, 99, (Clawson,) 8 to 5, second, by three lengths; Abi P., 106, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Jessie O., Henry Gratton, Irma, Regan, Sooladin, Myron, Roadrunner, Isabelle, Banjo, Nic Nac, Tonino, and Jake Rauer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. George Palmer, 109 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, won by a head; Sweet William, 113, (W. Martin,) 2 to 1, second by half a length; Ezekiel, 112, (Hennessy,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Draught, Mystic Maze, Senator Morgan, Fannie S., Marcie A., Emelie S., Investigator III., Ganoder, and Lady Looram also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong; selling. Fortuna, 104 pounds, (Jones,) 8 to 5, won by a neck; Doyle, 102, (Slaughter,) 15 to 1, second by a head; Monita, 105, (Thorpe,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Little Cripple and Collins also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Midlo; 99 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 2, won by a neck; Formal, 110, (W. Martin,) 9 to 10, second by four lengths; Braw Scot, 98, (Slaughter,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Jack Richelieu, Peril, Let Me See, Mamie R., Commission, George Rose, and Thelma also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Rosebud, 98 pounds, (Jones,) 8 to 5, won by one and a half lengths; Olive, 105, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, second by a head; Kowalsky, 99, (Slaughter,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Contrition, Favory, St. Aignon, Tim Murphy, and Blue Bell also ran.

A SIMPLE INAUGURATION.

New Governor Installed in Colorado in Novel Fashion.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 12.—The most simple and unpretentious ceremony of its sort in the history of Colorado marked the inauguration of Gov. Adams at noon to-day.

Mr. Adams walked over from his residence to the Capitol, took the oath of office before Chief Justice Hayt, then read his address before the assembled legislators, and, returning to his office, began work.

The Governor in his inaugural address demands the most rigid economy in the conduct of State affairs.

The Liederkranz Commers.

The German Liederkranz closed its four days' celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its organization last night, with a grand "commers," at which nearly 700 members and guests were present. Among the guests were representatives from all the prominent German singing societies in the city, and every society brought with it some friendly token of its regard and esteem. There were statuettes, French clocks, engrossed resolutions beautifully framed, artistic wreaths, and pictures. Each presentation was the occasion of a complimentary speech and response of acceptance.

SLEIGH ROBES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS, Sealskin Caps and Gloves—large assortment. Lowest prices for reliable goods. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av. L. Station.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat Protestant woman as chambermaid; assist with waiting or any other work required; or to care for old couple; fond of children; understands all household duties; willing and obliging; reference. 33 West 61st St., care Miss Philben, basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid, with best city reference. M. C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,277 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do chamberwork alone; best reference. G. O'Connor, 231 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid, who will assist with sewing or other work; three years' reference. 149 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a very good Protestant woman as cook in small family; is good plain cook; would go in the country short distance; good city reference. M. H., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,277 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls together; one as first-class cook, the other chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; best city reference. 405 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a professed cook; will give the best of New York and Newport references; will go for the Winter, as her present employer is abroad. M. S., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city reference. 341 East 48th St., two flights, back; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as excellent cook and do coarse washing in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. M., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; understands her duties; plain and fancy boning, jellies, ices, baking, marketing; full charge if required; personal reference. 639 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; take full charge of dinner parties and as laundress; wages, $40; personal city reference. 151 East 31st St., care of Mitchell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, desserts, and good baker. Watson's bell, 330 West 43d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; excellent cook and laundress; small family; personal reference. 449 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of city reference. 166 East 28th St.

COOK.—By middle-age French cook in private family; best personal reference. Louise, 251 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good private family cook; excellent city reference; $20 to $25. 228 East 36th St., one flight up.

COOK.—Lady closing her house wishes to place competent cook. 20 West 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an experienced young woman (Protestant) as companion to an elderly lady; would like to travel; references. Mrs. E. M. Clarke, 24 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; house or office cleaning by the day; willing and obliging; good city reference. Mrs. Lawson, 330 West 44th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or day; will alter and remodel cloaks and steam plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; will alter and remodel, repair, redye, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaking by the day; terms moderate; good fitter. M. Farrell, 212 East 63d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker, to go out by the day; private family. Laffey, 381 2d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess to young ladies or children, or for special studies; literature, composition, French, and advanced music; highest references. Instruction, 128 West 66th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper for one or more gentlemen by elderly Protestant woman; good cook; excellent manager; careful and economical; references; country preferred. Mrs. E., care Mrs. Dillon, 210 East 59th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. 157 7th Av., second floor.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By girl to do housework; good cook and laundress. 134 East 62d St., present employer's.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne lady's maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser; best city reference. Julie, care of Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.; no cards.

LADIES' MAID.—By German ladies' maid; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; experienced; good hairdresser, dressmaker; city references. Gabrielle, 251 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; Protestant; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. Norman, 433 West 52d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. E. M., Box 108, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; excellent city reference. 134 West 28th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good city reference. 152 East 28th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; understands bottle feeding in all its branches. M. S., 331 Madison Av., corner of 43d St.

NURSE, &c.—Light-colored girl would like to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork, or do plain sewing; no cards. 12 West 135th St.

NURSE.—By competent French nurse; accustomed to travel; city or country; willing and obliging; best personal reference. Box 14, 254 8th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By French girl as nurse for baby or maid for big girl, and sewing. Louise, 152 West 17th St., candy store.

NURSE.—As nurse with some hospital; experienced invalid attendant; good seamstress; reference. S. M., 357 West 31st St.

WET NURSE.—By young woman, with plenty of nourishment, as wet nurse. 1,452 3d Av., near 82d St. Mrs. Lowry.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By competent parlormaid or waitress; private family; first-class city reference. 313 East 46th St., Travers' bell.

PARLORMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—By a neat, competent young girl, with first-class references. 356 West 48th St., Flynn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; wait on lady; assist with children; or light chamberwork; excellent city reference. 406 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS or GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. A., 109 East 69th St.

SEAMSTRESS. CHAMBERMAID.—Willing and obliging; has first-class references. M. J., care of Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a woman to go out by the day washing and ironing. M. N., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,277 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By a lady of birth and education; an experienced stenographer and good reader; as private secretary to lady or gentleman; or any position of trust. Helper, 92 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Strictly first-class; artistic decorator; excellent silver cleaner; permanent or dinners, luncheons, receptions, &c.; best personal references. A. G., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced; understands all his duties; courteous, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; reference from present employers. 7 East 61st St.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged single man as butler; willing to make himself useful; obliging, sober, honest, faithful; city or country. Louis, 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; eleven years' first-class references from last place. Jean, 388 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss man as butler and valet in private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; five years in last place. C. H., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly trained English servant as butler and valet; best city references; last employer can be seen. Charles Gower, 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman as butler or valet; age 28; highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c. H., Box 350, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; by a trustworthy German man; fifteen years' best references as butler. Joseph Bender, Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—A gentleman giving up housekeeping would like a position for his butler, a Frenchman, who has been with him four years. Hotel Netherland, Room 515.

BUTLER.—Single, or as second and useful; young Frenchman; sober, willing; good city references. D., 146 West 68th St., care of Smiles.

BUTLER.—French; competent; in a first-class service; clean and sober; first-class references. A. T., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By experienced man; Swiss; age, twenty-eight; in private family; long city reference. Payesy, 996 1st Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler or valet; thoroughly experienced; Frenchman; best reference. E. L., 55 West 11th St.

BUTLER.—A lady leaving the city wishes to place her French butler. 189 Madison Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; 45; thoroughly competent; four years' unexceptionable personal recommendations from prominent metropolitan family; stylish appearance; skillful, careful driver; industrious, temperate, obliging, courteous, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Coachman, care store, 789 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milks, &c.; single; city or country. T. C., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By coachman who thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's stable; can give lessons in four-in-hand and tandem; no incumbrance; no objection to country; best reference. W. D., Box 284, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced with fine horses and carriages; excellent city driver; strictly sober and reliable; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. M. Thomas, 204 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Englishman, not long in country, in a gentleman's place as coachman or groom. 8 East 84th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man; best references. W. F., 103 East 54th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent and obliging; excellent city references. L., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,277 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—English; by competent man; understands his duties thoroughly; last gentleman can be seen. Valet, H. F., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—French; private family; sober, economical; steady position, moderate wages; for family; best references. F., 339 West 58th St.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—By artistic upholsterer; formerly with Marcotte; would work at your residence on furniture, spring and hair mattresses, and other work in line. Upholsterer, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,277 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A reliable young man, who understands the retail clothing business, to call on parties having purchased goods, see if they are well pleased, and procure business; one who has good address and perseverance can address Box 42, 243 West 125th St.

WANTED—A first-class English butler; only those with city references need apply. 57 East 56th St., from 9:30 till 11:30.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
IS AT YOUR DOORS.
THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
RATES REDUCED
Per week, $21 and upward.
Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address
WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

HOTELS.

THE
GROSVENOR,
5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.
M. J. SHEA.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New York City. jy15-law6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-law6mW

BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 12 East 133d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-law6mW

CLITZ, HENRY B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. B. Clitz, Mary J. Barry, Harriet C. Waterman, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. Waterman of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, has late applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY B. CLITZ, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja13-law6wW

CRAM, ELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA CRAM, late of the City of New York, deceased,

MEDAL FOR LIEUT. PEARY

HE WAS DECORATED BY AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

He Presented a Plan for Reaching the North Pole at the Society's Annual Meeting Last Night.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society was held last night at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Charles P. Daly, President of the society, presided.

Prof. James M. Jameson of Brooklyn and Thomas J. Long were elected as Fellows of the society.

The report of the Executive Counsel showed that on Dec. 31 the society had numbered 1,069 Fellows, among whom were 284 life Fellows. In the election of officers, according to an old-time custom, Clinton Roosevelt, the oldest member of the society, cast one vote for the following officers, who had been proposed by the Nominating Committee: President—Charles P. Daly, LL. D.; Vice President—W. H. H. Moore; Foreign Corresponding Secretary—William Libbey; Executive Council—Francis M. Bacon, Austin G. Fox, S. Nicholson Kane, and D. O. Mills.

President Daly of the society then called Lieut. Peary, United States Navy, to the platform, and presented to him the first gold medal provided for under the will of the late Gen. Cullom, in recognition of his discoveries in the arctic regions, and particularly for his establishment of the insularity of Greenland. The design was made by Miss Lydia Field Emmet.

With considerable emotion, Lieut. Peary thanked the society for the honor conferred upon him. As to his future plans, he said:

"My expeditions have satisfied me that from a sufficient depot of provisions and equipment located in the latitude of Independence Bay, the north pole is attainable, and it can be reached only through the route discovered by Americans—namely, through Smith Sound, Kane Basin, Robeson Channel, and along the northwest coast of Greenland. I propose for your consideration now a safe, common-sense project for reaching the pole by the only remaining practicable route.

"My plan is to raise a fund sufficient to insure the continuation of the work of exploration for ten years—if necessary, say $150,000—and deposit this sum in a trust company; purchase a ship, give her a minimum crew, load her with concentrated provisions, proceed to Whale Sound, take on board several picked families of my faithful Eskimos, with their tents, canoes, and dogs; force a way through Robeson Channel to Sherard-Osborne Fjord, or further, and land people and stores, then send the ship back.

"As soon as the freezing of the ice would permit sledge travel, supplies could be advanced northeastward along the coast by short stages and light loads. This work could be carried on until the departure of the sun and thus the eighty-fifth parallel could easily be reached. From this point, when the proper time came, with picked dogs and two of the best Eskimos, the dash for the pole could be attempted, with strong probabilities of a successful termination. Should the first season prove unfavorable, as regards ice conditions, it could be devoted to surveying and the journey reserved for the following season, or even the next.

"The points in favor of this project are: First—The utilization of the Eskimos, the people best fitted for that kind of work; second, land for a base of supplies; third, a practicable and already utilized route for a retreat independent of the ship or outside assistance.

"In a nutshell my project means the raising of a sum sufficient to insure persistent, continued effort, so that if the attempt fails the first year it can be repeated the next and the next, until it is done. The establishment of a party of picked Eskimo families, a surgeon, and an experienced leader at the highest practicable point on the northwest coast of Greenland, with ample supplies and means of communication, would enable the colony to sustain itself until its work is accomplished and with a certain line of retreat entirely independent of a ship."

The lecture of the evening was then delivered by Mr. Dellenbaugh on "Coronado's Journey Through New Mexico, 1540-42," and illustrated by a number of stereopticon views.

SHARP WORDS TO STRIKERS.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Not Withdraw Protection to Cab Drivers.

Jacob E. Bausch, representing the Central Labor Union, sent a letter yesterday to Commissioner Roosevelt, asking him to consider the advisability of withdrawing the patrolmen placed at the service of the New York Cab Company. Mr. Bausch said on the authority of the strikers' leaders, that some policemen in citizens' clothes frequently rode where the strikers assembled, to give them provocation to violence, and thus set public opinion against them.

Commissioner Roosevelt, in reply, said that as a matter of fact the strikers or their sympathizers had committed a number of brutal asaults upon the peaceable employes of the New York Cab Company, in addition to attempting to destroy the property of the company.

Mr. Roosevelt added: "While there is the slightest danger of one repetition of such an assault, not only will policemen be stationed to protect the property of the company, but they will further be employed in uniform or in plain clothes, as may seem best to the department. If possible, they will prevent any outrage or attempted outrage by any lawbreakers, and if they cannot prevent it, at least they will see that immediate and sharp justice is meted out to the lawbreakers."

The letter continued that if the strikers were law-abiding they could have no objection to the presence of the police, and if any man was excited to violence by the presence of a policeman, that very fact afforded proof that he was of disorderly and vicious character, and needed restraint. The Police Department would not for one moment tolerate lawlessness and disorder.

This sharp reply of President Roosevelt had a good effect, and no assaults upon new drivers were reported.

The cab company yesterday had papers served upon William Thompson, who keeps a livery stable at 57 and 59 Irving Place, in a suit for damages which one of his drivers did to a cab of the company last week. Isaac Priestly, one of Mr. Thompson's drivers, drove against a company's cab, and a passing cable car struck both. Mr. Wilson of the company said last evening that this was the first of a series of suits that the company will bring against several livery stable keepers for failing to restrain their drivers from attacking its cabs.

Sutherland Arrested for Larceny.

Word has been received here that Frederick Sutherland, a former bookkeeper for W. P. Baker, wholesale grocer of 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, under indictment for the larceny of $817 from his employer, is under arrest in New Orleans. A detective has started for New Orleans to bring Sutherland back. Sutherland received the money to deposit in the bank in December last. He reported he had lost the money. Soon after he disappeared.

Lien Against Havemeyer's Building.

A mechanic's lien for $64,875 has been filed against Henry O. Havemeyer's new building, corner of Broadway and Prince Street, extending to Crosby Street, in favor of John M. Cornell, doing business as J. B. & J. M. Cornell, for balance claimed to be due for iron work. The total amount was $362,306, on which $297,491 has been paid. The lien was entered against Mr. Havemeyer as owner and Robinson & Wallace, contractors.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS CONFER.

They Do Not Agree with Suggestions Offered by Shipping Agents.

The Pilot Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and discussed the proposed improvements for harbor lighting suggested by the shipping agents of the port. The suggestions, with the Commissioners' report, will be forwarded to the Lighthouse Board in Washington some time next week. The Commissioners disagree with the recommendations in many essential respects. They do not favor a lightship outside the Gedney Channel, nor one just before its westerly termination, as they consider the channel sufficiently well marked. If changes must be made, they suggest two small lights west of the junction of Gedney's and Bayside Channels.

They consider a lighthouse unnecessary on the Southwest Spit, but suggest dredging away the outlying point and a portion of the Old West Bank. The Commissioners approve better range lights to serve for day as well as night marks, and declare that all lighthouses within the harbor should be quick flashing, so that they cannot be mistaken for ship's lights. They do not favor the lighting of the East Channel, as lights there would lead to confusion, and they see no reason for dredging Craven shoal, as it is not an obstruction to navigation. The Commissioners agree with the shipping agents in recommending range marks and lights or Fort Hamilton and the neighboring lands to Bay Ridge, and will report their belief that all buoys should be made so distinct that navigators cannot avoid seeing them.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Society Elected Officers and Listened to Mr. Roosevelt.

The Church Temperance Society began its fifteenth annual meeting yesterday in the Church Mission House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. At the morning session officers were elected as follows: General Secretary—Irving Grinnell; Treasurer—Robert Graham; President Woman's Auxiliary—Mrs. Robert P. Potter; Vice President—Mrs. George S. Bowdoin; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Townsend; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Harriet D. Fellowes; Recording Secretary—Miss H. K. Graham.

In the evening the society met in the lecture room of the Waldorf Hotel. Bishop W. Crosswell Doane of Albany presided. Theodore Roosevelt spoke informally on the Raines law, stating that it was a great improvement over preceding laws, but needed amendment. A spirit of indifference among citizens in general was given as the cause of the failure of the law.

Other speakers were Bishop Potter, Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware, Gen. Wager Swayne, D. C. Calvin, the Rev. J. E. Freeman, Prof. and E. R. Gould.

WORTH'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

His Faction Organized the Kings County Republican Committee.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County held its annual election last evening in the Johnson Building, Brooklyn, and settled the vexed question of the Chairmanship. The usual machine methods prevailed, and the ticket selected by Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling and their followers was elected without opposition.

The ticket was as follows: Jesse D. Frost, President; George B. Forrester, Vice President; Robert A. Sharkey, Treasurer; John K. Neal, Secretary.

During the evening considerable enthusiasm was evoked among the delegates by the appearance of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who came from Albany unexpectedly. Mr. Woodruff made a speech, which brought forth much applause. After he had finished, the machine passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Platt for United States Senator.

BROOKLYN GAS PRICES.

Schedule Contemplates Dollar Gas for Citizens in Five Years.

Unless the agreement between the Brooklyn city authorities and the Brooklyn Union Gas Light Company is changed, the following will be the schedule of prices when City Works Commissioner Willis advertises for bids for lighting the streets and public buildings under the Wray law, for the next five years:

For public lighting—$1 a thousand cubic feet for the first year; a 2½ cent reduction for each subsequent year, making the price of gas in the fifth year, which will be the last under the contract, 90 cents a thousand cubic feet.

For private lighting—$1.20 a thousand cubic feet for the first year; a 5 cent reduction each year, so that in the fifth and last year of the contract, the price to be paid by private consumers will be $1 a thousand cubic feet.

It is expected that the bids will be submitted very soon.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Officers Elected and Two Amendments Adopted.

At the annual meeting of the New York Athletic Club last night, two amendments were made to the constitution. One defines a resident as one who resides within a radius of thirty miles from the city clubhouse; the other allows a resident member to be absent for a year or more without payment of dues, upon obtaining the consent of the Board of Governors.

These officers were elected: President—James Whitely; Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Secretary—John C. Gulick; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Bartow S. Weeks; Governors for Two Years—Charles T. Wells, Howard P. Frothingham, W. D. Searles, Albert E. Colfax, Louis H. Orr, Edward W. Kearney, Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, and F. M. Hansling; Governor for One Year—James H. Breslin.

Pilot Commissioners' Report.

The report of the Pilot Commissioners of this port for 1896 says the system of fewer boats and less extended cruising grounds has proved satisfactory. The cruising grounds are from Fire Island, on the Long Island shore, to Barnegat, on the New Jersey shore, and seven boats are continually cruising. A chartered steamer has been used as a "take-off" boat with such success that a large steamer is now being constructed especially for the purpose. The number of active pilots is 106, 4 have died, 2 were retired for disability and age, and licenses have been granted to 3 new ones. The number of vessels piloted—inward and outward—was 5,410, with a gross pilotage earned of $375,612.89. The number of vessels sunk within the harbor limits was 145.

Brooklyn's Cantata Club.

The Cantata Club of Brooklyn gave its first private concert in Association Hall, in Brooklyn, last evening before an audience which filled every available part of the hall. Albert Gerard Thiers of this city acted as Director, and was assisted by William J. Lavin, tenor; Giacomo Quintano, violinist; Miss Kate S. Chittenden, organ, and Mrs. Emma Richardson-Kuster, painist. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Berri, Almet R. Latson, Dr. Frank Baldwin, William E. Kuster, C. Austin Dayton, Mrs. William Kuster, Marion Morton, Mrs. William A. O. Paul, Mrs. Lucien Adkins, Mrs. E. A. Buffinton, Mrs. John Keller, Mrs. Almet R. Latson, Mrs. A. A. Weber, and Amelia Warren Gray.

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of Dr. D. Jayne for his EXPECTORANT. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

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ANNUAL SALE
Rare chance to buy
FINE GOODS
at very low prices.
Men's, Women's, Children's
ALEXANDER,
6th Ave. & 23d St., N. Y.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE SUIT.

The Rev. Dr. Potter and John D. Rockefeller Testify in the Supreme Court.

The suit of the Baptist Tabernacle against John D. Rockefeller was continued yesterday before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court. Dr. Potter, pastor of the church, testified that Mr. Rockefeller had given money to the church, securing himself by mortgages, and the church had accepted the money, believing that the mortgages would not be foreclosed. On cross-examination, he admitted that some of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts had not been secured, and were gifts pure and simple. The church was desirous of building on the property at Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he had taken a lease of the property, and had paid all the expenses, securing his outlay by a mortgage. The church had no resources beyond the gifts it received, and the witness was not aware that he was an officer. Mr. Rockefeller said that he was not even a member of the church, although he had given many thousands of dollars for its support. He said that he is the real owner of the lease of the church property, but it stands in the name of the church to avoid taxation. He denied that he had ever promised to build on the Tenth Street lot.

Justice Pryor reserved decision, and ordered the lawyers to submit briefs within two weeks.

MR. SCOTT'S ASSISTANTS.

Additions to the Roll and Salaries by the Corporation Counsel.

Harold S. Rankine of 80 Washington Square and Robert C. Beatty of 3 East Ninth Street have been appointed Junior Assistants in the Corporation Counsel's office, at $1,200 a year, and John A. Walsh of 151 West Seventieth Street, has been appointed Junior Assistant at $1,000 a year.

These increases in salary have been made: James M. Ward, Assistant, from $4,250 to $5,000; Charles Mellen, Assistant, from $2,250 to $3,000; Terence Farley, Junior Assistant, from $2,000 to $2,250; Charles A. O'Neill, Junior Assistant, from $2,000 to $2,250; James T. Malone, Junior Assistant, from $1,400 to $2,000; George Landon, Junior Law Clerk, from $1,800 to $2,000; Andrew T. Campbell, Jr., Jun or Law Clerk, from $1,000 to $1,200; Mme. Otilie S. Carre, typewriter, from $1,000 to $1,500; William H. Brady, clerk, from $1,600 to $1,800.

THE PRESIDENCY OF HOBART.

Mr. Roosevelt Hasn't Heard of Any Proffer of It to Him.

A dispatch from Buffalo yesterday stated that the two New York members of the Board of Trustees of Hobart College, and William J. Ashley of Rochester, are in favor of the election of Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt as President of that college, in the place of Dr. Eliphalet Mott Potter, who has resigned.

Mr. Roosevelt said last evening that he knew nothing about the rumor. When asked whether he would accept the position if offered to him, Mr. Roosevelt replied that he did not care to speak about that of which he did not know anything.

Business Parts Husband and Wife.

Julius D. Mahr has been appointed receiver for the firm of M. J. Taylor & Co., manufacturers of ostrich feathers at 25 Washington Place by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court on a suit brought by Morton J. Taylor against Jeannie L. Taylor, his wife and partner, for the dissolution of the firm and an accounting. Sidney J. Cowen has been appointed referee. The partners have been at loggerheads for the past six months, and efforts made by the principal creditors for an amicable adjustment were unsuccessful. The liabilities are $30,000 and assets $40,000. The principal creditors are George Silva & Co., $11,600; E. J. Arbib & Co., $5,600; Lewisohn Importing & Trading Company, $5,150; I. Solomon & Co., $4,200; C. E. Heyman, $800. Jeannie L. Ponpon formerly conducted the business until Feb. 10, 1895, when, having become Mrs. Taylor, she admitted her husband as a partner, and they have since carried on the business as a firm. Mrs. Taylor was reputed to own the business premises and three houses in Harlem, valued at $125,000.

National Sculpture Society Meets.

The annual meeting of the National Sculpture Society was held at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, last night. President J. Q. A. Ward made his annual address. It was his pleasure to say that the society was in a flourishing condition. George B. Post also made an address.

The election resulted as follows: President—J. Q. A. Ward; Vice Presidents—Russell Sturgis and S. P. Avery; Treasurer—I. Wyman Drummond; Secretary—Barr Ferree. Council: Class of 1897—Samuel P. Avery, John J. Boyle, I. Wyman Drummond, Karl Bitter, Jonathan S. Hartley, Thomas Hasting; Class of 1898—Herbert Adams, George B. Post, E. C. Potter, Russell Sturgis, J. Q. A. Ward, John De Witt Warner; Class of 1899—W. C. Brownell, W. T. Evans, Daniel C. French, C. R. Lamb, Bruce Price, Augustus St. Gaudens.

Sick Man's Family Dispossessed.

Mrs. Maria Carroll and her seven children, living at 338 East Thirty-third Street, were dispossessed yesterday while the husband and father lay ill in Bellevue Hospital. He worked as a sweeper at one of the large dry goods stores until a month ago, when he was stricken with rheumatism. The rent of $10 per month falling due, Mrs. Carroll was served day before yesterday with a notice to vacate within twenty-four hours. Yesterday she sold what furniture she had to a dealer for $1.50 and took the children to the Yorkville Police Court, where they were turned over to the Gerry society. Mrs. Carroll is thirty-nine years old. The oldest child, a boy, is sixteen, and the youngest, a girl, is four years old.

Fire from Spontaneous Combustion.

Fire Marshal Hollister has completed his investigation into the suspicious fire which occurred Monday morning at 632 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and concluded it was the result of spontaneous combustion. In the cellar of the premises where the fire originated he learned that a barrel of waste had been kept. Into this barrel it had been a practice to throw oil-soaked rags used in polishing the brass fixtures about the flat.

The story in a nutshell—and you get the nut.

All our $20 and $22 frieze ulsters; all our $16 frieze overcoats; all that remain of the overcoats put on sale at $15 two weeks ago. $12.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Birds Mate Now.

Best Hartz Mountain singers, warranted to suit, $2, $2.50, and $3; the St. Andreasburg, $5, with bell and water notes; the Campanini, $8, $10, $15, with scale songs, long trills, high and low bells and flutes, and fancy songs; the deep gold Norwich singer, $4 and $5; Norwich gold females, $2, $2.50, and $3; German females warranted to breed, $1; Manchester canary, big, crested singer, $10, $12; female big crested, all colors, $5, $6. Breeding cages, $1.75, $2. Holden's (new) Book on Birds, 128 pp., 80 cuts, all facts, food, mating, care; by mail, 25c., stamps. O. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAX COMMISSIONERS UPHELD.—An assessment of $1,042,350 upon the personal estate held by Henry S. Van Beuren and another as administrators of Mary S. Van Beuren, was reduced by the Tax Commissioners, after objection, to $409,000, but the administrators claimed that the property subject to taxation was only $84,000, as they had divested themselves of securities amounting to $325,000 through an assignment made by them as administrators to themselves as trustees for Mrs. Beuren's five children, who are of full age and her only next of kin. The Commissioners refused to make the reduction, claiming this transaction was one of form and not of substance, and was a scheme for the purpose of evading taxation. Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, on writ of certiorari, sustained this contention, holding that the administrators are now in precisely the same relation to the beneficiaries as before, with the same duties and subject to the same liabilities, and the next of kin of the deceased had the same legal and equitable rights to the property which they enjoyed before. They might still at any time call upon their trustees to account for and pay over to them their individual shares in the estate. "The whole transaction," Justice Beekman said, "although dressed out in legal forms, amounts in its ultimate analysis to nothing more than a declaration by the relators, concurred in by the next of kin, that whereas they had held the property of the latter under the name of administrators, they would thereafter hold it for them under the name of trustees." There was no other reading of their action possible, the Court said, except that it was taken for the purpose of escaping taxation on purely technical grounds.

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STILL SUBJECT TO TAXATION.—Mrs. Emma Chase sought by writ of certiorari to avoid an assessment on $75,000 of personality owned by her. Shortly prior to the date of the assessment, a deed of trust was executed, purporting to transfer the securities to a person acting in a fiduciary capacity toward her without a transfer of the possession of the personalty, and with the power of instantaneous revocation. Justice Russell, before whom the matter was heard, in Supreme Court, Special Term, decided yesterday that this property was still subject to taxation. He says that no other motive being apparent for the creation of the trust, under the circumstances, it was plain that the relator adopted this means to equalize for herself what her counsel claimed to be the unequal burden of assessment in New York City upon personalty, instead of applying to the proper official authority to make such equalization. "The necessity of paying taxes upon personal property would become wholly voluntary with the owners in this State," Justice Russell remarked, "if it could be avoided by the execution of such an instrument as that here relied upon by the relator."

***

RIGHT TO A FIRM NAME.—Justice Pryor gave a decision yesterday in Supreme Court, Special Term, in the suit of McGovern against McGovern, in reference to the rights of persons who had been members of a partnership after its dissolution. One of the partners of McGovern & Brother sold to the other member, his rights in the partnership, "including the good-will of the said firm and the business heretofore conducted by them." The outgoing member engaged in a similar trade, and brought suit to restrain the other from conducting his business under the firm name of the dissolved partnership. Justice Pryor holds that by the purchase of the good-will of the former firm the defendant acquired the right to use the firm name.

***

A FINE POINT IN INSURANCE.—A policy issued by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurapce Company on July 25, 1894, which took effect on the day of its date, was by its terms to be enforced for the full amount only, "after one year from date," and if the insured died after six months, one-half the sum named in the policy was to be paid. The insured died at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 25, 1895. In a suit against the company by one Walker to recover under the policy, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had held that in computing the year, the day of the date of the policy should be excluded, and that, therefore, the death was within one year, and the beneficiary was entitled only to the amount to be paid in the event of the death of the insured after six months and within one year.

***

APPLICATON MADE TOO SOON.—Surrogate Fitzgerald has given a decision upon an application by the foreign executor of the estate of Anne C. S. Mannoir and another, who are the sole beneficiaries under the will of the decedent to compel the ancillary executor to transmit the assets of the estate in his hands to the foreign executor for the purpose of distribution. The Court holds that it has not the power to grant the application, one year not having elapsed since the issuance of the ancillary letters. The Surrogate suggests, however, that the object could be readily accomplished by the respondent voluntarily assuming the responsibility of transmitting the funds to the domicile of the testator for distribution.

***

AS TO TITLE OF A RECEIVER.—On appeal by Jared J. Looschen, a judgment creditor of the Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company, from an order granted to the receiver of the company to restrain the Sheriff from selling under execution the property levied upon and to deliver it to the receiver, the Appellate Division, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, holds among other things that the title of a receiver in proceedings for voluntary dissolution of a corporation does not relate back to the filing of the petition so as to cut off the lien of an execution levied after such filing, but within the life of the execution and before the appointment of a receiver. Where it appeared, however, to be for the best interest of all creditors of the corporation, the receiver would be directed to retain possession and sell the property of the corporation which had been turned over to him, and first satisfy out of the proceeds the expenses of the executions and the claims of execution creditors.

WASH FABRICS.

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Balsorine, Organdie, Plumetis, Neigeuse, Irish Dimity, Mousseline de l'Inde.

Printed, embroidered and open-work Linon.

Lappets, Madras Lace, Mulls, Lawns.

Etamine, Azaleas, Azures, Linen Suiting—a novelty—representing the Blarney Tweed.

New in weave, effective in color, artistic in design.

Special attention invited to the new Section for Fine Cotton Goods, on the Main Floor, adjoining the Silk and Velvet Department.

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with no money to waste, you are privileged characters here.

We make a multitude of small things that are as inexpensive as beautiful.

Begin with inlaid jardiniere stands. Pick your way through dainty sewing tables, with compartments for fancywork; little slim-legged cupboards of by-gone days; footed music portfolios; wood-boxes for bedroom and den—until you come to the tea-tables. Decide for yourself which is the most charming, and then

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Ralph W., an independent five-year-old boy, is one of an interesting group of four children, all of whom are more or less spoiled by admiring and indulgent parents. One of the chief annoyances that come into Ralph's blithesome existence is his mother's habit of exhibiting him to callers. Whenever a stranger comes to the house Ralph is dragged up to the nursery to have his face washed and his hair curled, and then is led into the parlor to be told that he is "a nice little boy and looks just like his father." Frequently he is asked to speak a little piece that nurse has taught him. The little boy's patience has been sorely tried by these occurrences, and the other day when his mother called to him to "come in and see Mrs. B." his spirit rebelled. In a tone half spiteful and half pleading he thus replied to the summons: "Oh, say, mother, show some of the others to-day. I'm busy playin'. Besides, I've been shown three times already this week."

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An enterprising apothecary, not far from Washington Square, thought it would not be a bad idea to begin the new year by distributing some almanacs for 1897 gratuitously among his customers. His patronage is derived, in about equal proportions, from the French, the Italian, and the German residents of that neighborhood, consequently he ordered 1,000 almanacs printed in each of the three languages. The cost was a considerable item in his expense account, but he thought that his different classes of customers would each show appreciation of the compliment by increased trade. Unfortunately he permitted his harum-scarum errand boy to distribute the almanacs, and in consequence the apothecary was busy all of last week making explanations to perplexed and indignant customers. The boy gave the German almanacs to the French customers, the French almanacs to the Italians, and the Italian almanacs to the Germans.

***

The child was pretty. The women in the Sixth Avenue elevated train Saturday afternoon all said that, and the men themselves gazed at it with interest. When its mother had settled it comfortably in a seat, every one admired the picture. But the picture was spoiled soon by the restlessness of the central figure. First, it put a tiny foot on the trousers of a man sitting in the next seat. The man looked pleased until he noticed that even tiny feet can carry mud, and then he moved. The child remained quiet for a moment, then it wanted to walk up and down the aisle. The argument resulted in the mother asserting her authority, and holding the child in the seat. Directly opposite sat a convivial-looking man, upon whose nose were several large moles. Of course, the child saw these. It gazed with wondering eyes. "Mamma," and the voice could be heard above the noise of the moving train.

"What is it, darling?"

"Won't that man over there look funny when all his little noses grow up?"

***

"There is generally one boy in every school," said an old teacher, "who learns all the lessons of all the other boys. He is usually red-haired and unprepossessing in appearance, but the writers on pedagogy have not yet followed his career far enough to decide whether this knack of absorbing knowledge is of any real use to him in after life nor have the psychologists determined whether the propensity goes with the red hair, or is merely a frequent coincidence. Some time ago I attended the exercises in a public industrial school, and observed this intellectual phenomenon in a very interesting case. A dozen children were called up to recite little poems. The schoolroom was crowded, and the red-haired little boy was sitting close to the reciters. He knew every piece that was said or sung. He repeated each one half audibly, and just a little in advance of the pupil that was saying it. Some of them faltered over poems not thoroughly conned, but the red-haired boy would only assume a look of mild surprise that anybody should miss such a simple thing, and of hurt pride that one of his schoolmates should not do better, and then repeat the word or line like a prompter at a play. When the teachers asked questions he knew word by word both query and answer, whether the question was put to him or to any other pupil. I should like to watch that boy, and see what he may blossom into."

***

Two excited fellow-countrymen of M. Coquelin amused the passengers in an elevated car a few days ago by a warm discussion as to the geographical position of the Gulf of Mexico. Each knew exactly where it is, and, deploring the ignorance of the other, was trying to prove it by drawing in the air a maze of diagrams, maps, and charts that would have hopelessly confused Columbus himself. "Zee Golfe," said one, "eez right hear," violently puncturing the air at an imaginary point of his air map.

"Zare eez Guatamale, zare eez Panama, zare eez Mexique, an' zare eez Havane." As he named each place or country, he jabbed furiously into space. "Oui, mais," said the other, "but zare is zee Golfe," thrusting his finger at his imaginary map. "Eet eez by California. Zare eez Mexique"—which had now shifted its position—"an' zare eez California, an' zare eez Canada, an' zee Golfe eez zare!" And he put his finger upon an airy sheet of water, as if he intended punching a hole in the bottom of it. Then they got to drawing maps and charts on the wrappings of parcels they were carrying. While in the heat of a new demonstration the conductor shouted, "Sixty-sixth Street!" and one of the geographers rushed wildly for the door. "Au revoir, Mexique!" gaily called the other. "Adieu, California!" came back through the closing door.

***

Bunches of mandolins, banjos, and guitars hang outside the Bowery pawnshops as thickly as bunches of bananas in the doorways of fruit stores. Musical instruments of this character appear to be a glut in the market, and no person with ability to finger the strings need forego the pleasure on account of the expense. A quarter of a dollar will now buy a mandolin in the Lower Bowery, and 50 cents will buy a guitar. Banjos are marked a little higher ranging from 75 cents to $1.50. These instruments are neither new nor absolutely perfect. Some have broken strings and others have broken backs, and a few are whole and possess a full complement of strings. The pawnbrokers tie a lot of them together and offer the straggling purchaser his "pick of the bunch" at bed-rock prices.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE: NO. 119 BROADWAY.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1897.

CAPITAL STOCK - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$396,032.86
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	602,866.76
Real Estate	1,748,857.41
Loans on Stocks	183,100.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	423,786.71
Interest due and accrued	55,678.34

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
United States, 1925	4 per cent.	$100,000.00	$120,250.00
United States Currency	6 " "	275,000.00	287,512.50
District of Columbia of 1924	3.65 " "	1,000,000.00	1,090,000.00
State of Georgia, Registered	3 1-2 " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
New York City	3 " "	505,000.00	497,425.00
West Chi ago Park Commissioners Sp'l. Assessment Warrants	6 " "	157,435.73	157,435.73
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	59,625.32	61,414.08
City of Richmond, Va.	5 " "	50,000.00	50,000.00
City of Greeley, Col., Water	6 " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
Nebraska City, Neb., Paving District	7 " "	15,000.00	15,000.00
City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, City Impr'v't	6 " "	9,200.00	9,200.00
Kansas City, Kas., Improvement	7 " "	3,500.00	3,500.00
City of Atchison, Kas., Internal Impr'v't	7 " "	3,000.00	3,000.00
The Ann Arbor Railroad Co. 1st M't'ge	4 " "	215,000.00	160,175.00
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. Co., 1st Mortgage	4 " "	11,000.00	115,920.00
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co. 1st Mortgage, 1909	7 " "	110,000.00	116,600.00
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mortgage Registered, 1903	7 " "	100,000.00	116,000.00
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st M't'ge R'g't'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	111,250.00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company 1st Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	118,000.00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company 1st M't'ge, Evansville Div's'n, 1920	6 " "	100,000.00	101,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	130,000.00
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Co. 1st Mortgage, 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	112,000.00
West Shore Ry. 1st M't'ge Guaranteed, R'g'd	4 " "	100,000.00	104,000.00
Jeff'nville, Mad'n & Ind'apolis R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage, S. F., 1906	7 " "	96,000.00	110,400.00
Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh Railway Co. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed, 1900	7 " "	94,000.00	103,400.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, Consolidated M't'ge, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	63,500.00
Alabama Central Railroad 1st Mortgage	6 " "	50,000.00	55,000.00
Virginia Midland Railway Company, General Mortgage Guaranteed Stamped, 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	48,500.00
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Company 1st Mortgage	5 " "	25,000.00	21,250.00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co.	4 " "	50,000.00	37,500.00
Standard Gas Light Co., 1st Mortgage, 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	54,000.00
Des Moines Water Works Co. of Iowa, 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1909	6 " "	50,000.00	37,500.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mortgage	5 " "	48,000.00	36,000.00
Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Co., 1st Mortgage	6 " "	10,000.00	10,000.00

STOCKS.

4600	Shares	Morris and Essex Railroad Co. $50 each	230,000.00	376,050.00
2211	"	United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co., 100 "	221,100.00	528,429.00
2000	"	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., Guaranteed 100 "	200,000.00	322,000.00
2000	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. Preferred 100 "	200,000.00	262,000.00
1100	"	N. Y. Cen. and Hud. R. v. R. R. 100 "	110,000.00	101,200.00
2000	"	Pennsylvania Railroad Company 50 "	100,000.00	103,500.00
1000	"	Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co. Preferred 100 "	100,000.00	120,000.00
1000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co. Preferred 100 "	100,000.00	133,000.00
1000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. 100 "	100,000.00	181,000.00
1000	"	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co. 100 "	100,000.00	152,000.00
500	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co. 100 "	50,000.00	123,500.00
500	"	The Ann Arbor R. R. Co. Preferred 100 "	50,000.00	11,000.00
428	"	New York and Harlem Railroad 50 "	21,400.00	62,916.00
500	"	Standard Gas Light Co. Preferred 100 "	50,000.00	53,000.00
105	"	Standard Gas Light Co. Common. 100 "	10,500.00	8,925.00
200	"	American Exchange National Bank of N. Y. 100 "	20,000.00	34,200.00
200	"	Mercantile National Bank of N. Y. 100 "	20,000.00	34,000.00
200	"	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y. 100 "	20,000.00	40,000.00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y. 100 "	20,000.00	35,000.00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y. 50 "	10,000.00	20,500.00
200	"	Merchants' Exchange National Bank of N. Y. 50 "	10,000.00	11,000.00
200	"	Nassau Bank 50 "	10,000.00	15,800.00
400	"	National Broadway Bank of N. Y. 25 "	10,000.00	22,500.00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y. 100 "	10,000.00	31,500.00
100	"	Hanover National Bank of N. Y. 100 "	10,000.00	31,500.00
100	"	National Bank of the Republic

Wednesday
January 13-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE CITY'S FINANCES

Mayor Strong's Annual Message Devoted Chiefly to a Consideration of the Monetary Condition of the City.

THE CREDIT OF NEW YORK SAID TO BE OF THE BEST.

Little Space Devoted to Other Departments in the Document, Except to the Corporation Counsel's Office.

Mayor Strong yesterday submitted his annual report to the Board of Aldermen regarding the finances of the city for the last year as furnished by the Controller. Instead of presenting a general résumé of the various departments, the Mayor refers to the Corporation Counsel's office only, reserving for future messages facts concerning the other departments.

Summary of the City Debt.

The summary statement of the city debt, as represented in bonds outstanding Dec. 31, 1896, is:

Classification of Bonded Debt.	Amounts Outstanding Dec. 31, 1895.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Amounts Held as Investments by the Sinking Fund.	Amounts Outstanding.
FUNDED DEBT.					
1. Payable from the sinking fund, under ordinances of the Common Council	$2,512,100.00	.....	$11,500.00	$41,500.00	$2,500,600.00
2. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of Chapter 383, Section 6, Laws of 1878, and Section 176, New York City Consolidation Act of 1882	9,700,000.00	.....	.....	.....	9,700,000.00
3. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of Chapter 383, Section 8, Laws of 1878, and Section 192, New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 178, Laws of 1889	69,832,221.12	$18,752,383.32	.....	37,107,430.99	88,584,604.44
4. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of Chapter 79, Laws of 1889	9,810,100.00	12,000.00	.....	465,100.00	9,822,100.00
5. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of the Constitutional Amendment adopted Nov. 4, 1884	33,670,000.00	5,100,000.00	.....	14,373,000.00	38,770,000.00
6. Payable from taxation	445,000.00	.....	.....	45,000.00	445,000.00
7. Payable from taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue	49,598,246.05	.....	14,324,443.18	11,318,902.87	35,273,802.87
8. Bonds issued for local improvements, after June 9, 1880	9,355,429.91	1,813,018.70	1,450,000.00	8,768,448.61	9,718,448.61
9. Debt of the Annexed Territory of Westchester County, (Chapter 329, Laws of 1874)	490,500.00	.....	13,500.00	.....	477,000.00
10. Debt of the Annexed Territory of Westchester County, (Chapter 934, Laws of 1895)	175,000.00	514,443.89	73,309.62	.....	616,134.27
Total funded debt.	$185,588,597.08	$26,191,845.91	$15,872,752.80	$72,119,382.47	$195,907,690.19
TEMPORARY DEBT.					
Revenue Bonds.					
1. Issued under special laws	1,406,910.78	2,425,726.96	1,406,910.78	1,568,416.88	2,425,726.96
2. Issued in anticipation of taxes of 1895	1,157,600.00	.....	1,157,600.00	.....	.....
3. Issued in anticipation of taxes of 1896	.....	20,841,600.00	20,834,000.00	.....	7,600.00
Total bonded debt.	$188,153,107.86	$49,459,172.87	$39,271,263.58	$73,687,799.35	$198,341,017.15

SUMMARY.

	Dec. 31, 1895.		Dec. 31, 1896.
Total funded debt	$185,588,597.08	.....	$195,907,690.19
Less amount held by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of Debt—			
Investments on acct. Fund No. 1	$63,136,404.90	$62,602,304.81	
Investments on acct. Fund No. 2	8,640,082.89	11,085,494.54	
Cash on account Fund No. 1	2,598,825.97	3,302,642.07	
Cash on account Fund No. 2	1,327,823.87	640,050.21	
Total sinking fund	75,703,087.63	.....	77,630,491.63
Net funded debt	$109,885,509.45	.....	$118,277,198.56
Increase in net funded debt in 1896, $8,391,689.11.			

Amount of Funded Indebtedness.

The following statement shows the amount of funded indebtedness incurred in 1896, and the purposes for which incurred:

For public buildings, viz.:		
Schoolhouse bonds	$2,893,960.51	
Sanitary improvement of schoolhouse bonds	102,849.33	
College of the City of New York—new grounds and buildings	204,250.00	
Armory bonds	24,200.00	
American Museum of Natural History	257,000.00	
Metropolitan Museum of Art	200,000.00	
Criminal Court House bonds	35,000.00	
For Seventh District Police Court and Eleventh Judicial District Court.	3,087.11	
For buildings for insane on Ward's Island and at Central Islip	6,500.00	
Police Department bonds, for sites and buildings for Police Department.	100,000.00	
Court House for Appellate Division of Supreme Court	7,000.00	
		$3,833,846.95
For bridges, viz.:		
New York and Brooklyn Bridge	$30,000.00	
New East River Bridge.	454,069.44	
Bridge over Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street	5,000.00	
Bridge over Harlem River at Third Avenue	665,000.00	
Bridge over Harlem River at First Avenue	10,000.00	
		1,164,069.44
For new parks and improvements of parks and parkways:		
Morningside Park	$5,000.00	
Riverside Park and Drive	209,000.00	
Central Park improve'ts.	36,500.00	
Van Cortlandt Park—Parade Ground	9,000.00	
Corlears Hook Park	45,500.00	
Washington Bridge Park	20,000.00	
Public parks, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue and East River	29,994.92	
Public park in Twelfth Ward	35,682.13	
St. John's Cemetery, acquiring title to for a public park	554,565.04	
For construction and improvement of parkways	10,000.00	
For improvement of public parks, parkways, and drives in New York City	298,000.00	
Public park between St. Nicholas Avenue and Seventh Avenue, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street	43,074.84	
New parks in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	12,000.00	
		1,308,316.93
For paving, viz.:		
For repaving streets and avenues	$1,075,000.00	
For repaving Third Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to northern boundary line, Twenty-third Ward	3,500.00	
For repaving roads, streets, and avenues, Twenty-th'd and Twenty-fourth Wards	108,000.00	
		1,186,500.00

For extension and improvement of water supply:

Additional water stock, (new aqueduct)	$4,100,000.00	
Additional water stock—for sanitary protection of water supply	500,000.00	
Additional Croton water stock—for increasing the water supply	500,000.00	
Water main stock—for high service	100,000.00	
		5,200,000.00
Dock bonds—for building docks and slips and improvement of water front		2,000,000.00
Miscellaneous:		
Fire hydrant stock	$50,000.00	
Public driveway	250,000.00	
Awards for damages by change of grade—depression of railroad tracks, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	405,700.00	
For Department of Street Cleaning—new plant	86,950.00	
For extension of Broadway and King's Bridge Road	2,000.00	
Arrears of State taxes for support of insane.	1,377,000.00	
Consolidated stock, for redemption of bonds and stocks maturing in 1896	7,000,000.00	
		9,171,650.00
Assessment bonds, viz.:		
For street improvements—general (including $1,450,000 reissued)	$1,800,000.00	
For Fort Washington Ridge Road	13,018.70	
		1,813,018.70
Bonds of the newly annexed district of Westchester County, registered.		514,443.89
Total		$26,191,845.91
Funded debt redeemed in 1896	$15,872,752.80	
Increase in sinking fund for redemption of debt.	1,927,404.00	
		17,800,156.80
Net increase in funded debt		$8,391,689.11

I call your particular attention to the fact that during the year 1896 $7,000,000 of the city's bonds, formerly bearing 7 per cent. interest, were redeemed by the issuance of other bonds at 3½ per cent., making a saving to the city of $245,000 a year in interest.

Appropriations of 1896 and 1897.

The following is a statement showing the appropriations made for 1896 and 1897:

	Amounts Allowed in Final Estimate for 1896.	Amounts Allowed in Final Estimate for 1897.
The Mayoralty	$26,000.00	$25,000.00
Bureau of Licenses	12,800.00	17,155.00
The Common Council	88,800.00	91,500.00
The Finance Department	316,400.00	321,400.00
Interest on the city debt	5,566,597.88	5,654,258.53
Redemption and installment of principal of the city debt	2,989,901.60	4,172,669.35
State taxes and common schools for the State	6,402,009.92	5,451,110.21
Rents	168,073.77	171,352.00
Armories and drill-rooms—rents	10,250.00	2,750.00
Judgments	125,000.00	250,000.00
Law Department	205,050.00	197,550.00
Bureau of Public Administrator	13,890.00	16,990.00
Department of Public Works	3,270,530.66	3,519,555.66
Department of Public Parks	1,219,255.00	1,333,125.00
Department of Street Improvements, 23d and 24th Wards	633,000.00	779,750.00
Department of Public Charities	1,543,417.00	1,289,942.00
Department of Correction	475,999.33	471,500.00
Health Department	519,508.00	581,358.00
Police Department	5,925,410.30	6,983,939.08
Bureau of Elections	515,294.00	323,500.00
Department of Street Cleaning	3,020,700.00	2,999,002.40
Fire Department	2,345,355.00	2,435,926.00
Department of Buildings	265,000.00	340,735.00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	162,520.00	170,720.00
Board of Education	5,679,302.59	5,931,239.89
College of the City of New York	150,000.00	175,000.00
The Normal College	150,000.00	150,000.00
Printing, stationery, and blank books	277,200.00	235,000.00
Municipal Civil Service Examining Boards	27,500.00	30,000.00
Coroners	56,200.00	57,700.00
Commissioners of Accounts	65,000.00	60,000.00
The Sheriff	137,232.00	134,982.00
The Register	115,250.00	129,250.00
Armories and drill-rooms—rents and allowance to Seventh Regiment		
Trustees	81,200.00	98,885.00
Jurors' fees	85,000.00	75,000.00
Preservation of the public record	40,280.00	40,640.00
Fund for street and park openings	250,000.00	756,857.90
Libraries	63,500.00	96,700.00
Salaries—city courts	338,000.00	376,000.00
Salaries—judiciary	1,427,929.73	1,489,260.00
Charitable institutions	1,543,301.68	1,527,051.51
Miscellaneous	188,912.85	521,892.64
	$46,496,571.31	$49,486,297.17
Less general fund	2,500,000.00	3,800,000.00
Total	$43,996,571.31	$45,686,297.17

In my further communications to your honorable body touching the various city departments I will refer specifically to the appropriations for such departments, so that there may appear in some detail the reasons for the appropriations.

The outstanding funded bonded indebtedness of this city for the past seven years appears to have been as follows:

Dec. 31, 1890	$97,857,230.07
Dec. 31, 1891	97,515,436.16
Dec. 31, 1892	98,629,567.32
Dec. 31, 1893	100,762,407.51
Dec. 31, 1894	104,078,820.81
Dec. 31, 1895	109,885,509.45
Dec. 31, 1896	118,277,198.56

Reasons for Increase in Debt.

By the foregoing may be seen a comparison of the annual increase in the public debt for several years past. This increase was due mainly for expenditures on improvements of a permanent character, such as the purchase of lands for public parks and docks and their improvement, the purchase of land and the erection thereon of school buildings, police and fire houses, small museums, armories, bridges over the Harlem River, the repaving of streets and avenues, increasing our supply of pure and wholesome water, hospitals and asylums, and similar improvements which the growth of our city demands and which cannot be justifiably paid for from direct annual taxation, but are paid for from the issue of bonds.

The principle as inaugurated several years since of relieving the taxpayer of the day from bearing all the cost of improvements of a permanent character by paying for the same from the proceeds derived from the issue of long bonds, has been continued, and the necessary legislative authority that has been from time to time obtained has met with public favor.

While these extensive improvements, made necessary by the annually increasing demands upon the resources and developments of this city, are entailing large expenditures of money and consequently increasing our public indebtedness, the people of this city have steadily shown a desire to urge these improvements forward and a willingness to contribute to the payment of the same, recognizing that by these improvements the increase of valuations of real estate in the sections where the improvements are made must bring increased valuations to their property, and make them consequent liberal contributors to the annual fund raised by taxation for the maintenance of the city and for the payment of the public debt, as it may mature.

Outstanding Revenue Bonds.

The amount of revenue bonds outstanding is $2,433,326.96. These were issued, in some instances, under somewhat peculiar circumstances, rendering the amount of this indebtedness greater than anticipated. Some of these permanent improvements, instead of being paid for out of the issue of long bonds, were, under the order of the court making the payment of the lands taken for the improvements of a peremptory character, paid for from revenue bonds, and the amount raised by taxation. As a consequence, the amounts to be raised by direct taxation and paid by the taxpayers this year were largely increased.

While this is in direct contrast to the principle of paying for improvements of a permanent nature out of the proceeds of long bonds, as I have hereinbefore referred to, this amount was, under legal direction, necessarily added to the budget of the total amount to be raised by taxation during this coming year, and increasing the amount accordingly.

We can justly congratulate ourselves that, during the past year, the city has met with financial results of a most satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the offer of large sums of bonds in August met with such unsatisfactory responses from bidders that the authorities were unwilling to market the city securities at the prices bid, and, as a consequence, refused all the offers as then made, three months later, in November, by readvertising the loans, the city met with the gratifying response of the loan of $16,000,000, as advertised, being largely overbid for, and it was enabled to award the whole loan to one firm at a premium of 104.71.

The failure of the city to receive bids at a just premium at the proposed sale in August has been a subject of considerable discussion. The real reasons therefor are easily discernible in the unsettled condition of finances throughout the country during the past year, brought about by the exigencies of a National campaign in which the integrity of the Government and a complete change of finance were threatened, and the further fact that a Federal bond issue had previously been floated, and that the public were so solicitous regarding a possible change in the system of National currency that they hesitated to make substantial investments of any nature whatsoever. These circumstances account fully for the failure of the city to receive bids warranted by the real value of the bonds. The wisdom of the delay in the sale of the city's bonds is shown by the fact that when the bonds were finally marketed the increase in the premium on the amount offered brought into the City Treasury over three-quarters of a million of dollars.

The City's Credit Maintained.

The maintenance of this high standard of our credit would appear to demonstrate the efficiency of the present Administration and the stability of our institutions sufficient to attract and gain the confidence of the investors and money institutions of the country.

The stability of our bonds cannot be questioned, and while each improvement brings increased assessable valuations, we must be careful to keep the credit and faith of this city inviolate and sustain at all times an undiminished constitutional limitation of our borrowing capacity.

It is thus a source of congratulation that, notwithstanding the depression in the financial world during the past year, the high standing of the city's credit has been maintained. The Constitutional limitation forbidding the increase of the city's indebtedness beyond an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the valuation of the real estate within its limits, as shown by the books of the Assessors, has been strictly guarded.

The assessed real estate valuation for 1896 was $1,731,509,143.

The bonded indebtedness of the city for 1896 was $198,341,017.15.

The amount held by the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt was $77,630,491.63, leaving, therefore, by the Constitutional provision, a borrowing capacity of $52,440,388.78 over the amount of the city debt

Instead of presenting to your Honorable Board at this time a general résumé of the city departments, as is customary in annual messages of the Mayor, I refer herewith but to one department, as that seems properly to be associated with a statement of the financial condition of the city—I refer to the Office of the Counsel to the Corporation.

Work of the Corporation Counsel.

With the rapid growth of the city and the magnitude of its interests, the business of all the departments has so increased that I have made particular inquiry as to the work of the last year, that your Honorable Body and the citizens generally may become more fully acquainted with this important branch of the City Government. Not only does the Corporation Counsel prosecute litigation on behalf of the city and defend that against it, but he is required to render a decision to any department upon request from the head of that department, and to conduct condemnation proceedings being constantly brought, necessitating the employment of a considerable force of assistants and the expenditure of an appreciable amount of the city's money.

At the close of the past year there were pending 4,210 actions and proceedings, 1,875 of which were commenced during 1896, and during that year 1,160 actions and proceedings were finally terminated. It is of interest to note that of the work performed by the Law Department of the City Government there were 122 actual trials, 98 arguments before the Appellate Division, and 30 arguments before the Court of Appeals, besides 1,353 attendances at court on call of cases, 19 hearings before the Surrogate and District Courts and Commissions in Lunacy, 86 references and condemnation proceedings before commissions in which testimony was taken, 1,200 appearances before referees and commissions, and 1,070 attendances on motions. Four hundred and fifty-two claims for collection were received by the Counsel to the Corporation, 352 of which were collected in whole, and the balance withdrawn, put in suit, and held to await decisions of test cases, or are still under examination. One thousand and eighty-eight opinions were rendered to the various municipal departments, while 740 contracts were examined and approved, and 645 claims sent by the Finance Department for examination, besides which 1,186 excise claims were presented for examination. The Law Department during the year 1896 collected $96,015.94, $16,709.35 of which was collected in the general office, $68,106.59 by the Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, and $13,200 by the Corporation Attorney. The results accomplished by the Law Department during the year 1896 entailed an expenditure of $22,392.47 less than for the year 1895.

I have selected the above figures from many others as best calculated in brief to explain a portion of the work of the Law Department.

Probably the most interesting feature, and also one of the most important, is the acquiring of real estate by the City Government through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The work accomplished in this direction is in excess of what has hitherto been done in the city's history, and furnishes the best evidence of the city's growth, and the magnitude of its improvements. In the matter of acquiring ordinary streets, roads, and avenues there are now pending before Commissioners more proceedings of this character than ever before, and more reports have been moved for confirmation during the past year than in any previous year. Fifty-three such reports were submitted to the courts for confirmation, involving awards of $1,900,691.84, of which forty-five were confirmed during the year, and the confirmation of the other eight is expected during the present year. In 1895 there were forty-four confirmations, in 1894 thirty-four, and in 1893 thirty-five, and it is worthy of comment that, during the past year, no motion to confirm in any of these proceedings was denied, nor an appeal therefrom decided against the city.

In the matter of opening ordinary streets and avenues during the past year ninety commissions were appointed, and, at the end of the year, there were pending 138 of these proceedings, and in the furtherance of their duties the Commissioners had held 3,343 meetings. These figures represent one-third more in work accomplished than in the year 1895.

Magnitude of Street Improvements.

I call your attention also to the condition of proceedings in the matter of certain of the extraordinary streets, boulevards, and public places, in which our citizens generally should take a great interest, both as to the nature of the improvement and as to the magnitude of the work. In the matter of the Elm Street widening, the Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal were appointed on the 27th of February, 1895. During the several weeks last past the Commissioners have been holding daily sessions, and it is expected that the case may be finally submitted before March 1, and their report filed prior to May 1, 1897. This improvement is of great importance, as it involves the widening and straightening of Elm Street, from Worth Street to Spring Street, making it of a uniform width of eighty feet. It also involves the cutting through of the blocks from Worth Street to Duane Street; the taking of property on the westerly side of Centre Street, between Duane Street and Reade Street, and the taking of the whole block bounded by Centre, Reade, and Chambers Streets, together with the widening of Marion Street, from Spring Street to its northerly terminus, and the cutting through of the blocks from Prince Street to Great Jones Street, so that at the latter street the westerly line of the proposed Elm Street will be a continuation of the westerly line of Lafayette Place.

Under the authority of Chapter 130 of the Laws of 1895, proceedings were instituted for a grand boulevard or concourse from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway, which at the time and since has been a matter of considerable public discussion. This boulevard extends a distance of over four miles, and in July last the Commissioners submitted to the court their first partial report, involving awards aggregating $576,937.96. They have nearly completed their second report, and when these two reports have been confirmed the boulevard will be opened as far as Burnside Avenue, nearly half of its entire length as projected in the act.

The Harlem Speedway extends from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Dyckman Street, a distance of about two and a half miles along the westerly bank of the Harlem River. The Commissioners have filed their report, the evidence showing that the property-owners along the Speedway claim damages to the extent of $3,000,000, which the city's experts place at a little less than $200,000, while the award by the Commissioners was $565,576.50. The hearing on the objections to the report is to be concluded shortly, after which the report will be presented to the court for confirmation. Proceedings are likewise in progress for the addition to the Speedway authorized by Chapter 894, of the Laws of 1895.

Proceedings relative to the exterior street from Sixty-fourth to Eighty-first Street, on the East River, have been vigorously prosecuted and the Commissioners have made their final report, deciding that the city may take the property required therefor without paying for the alleged and so-called riparian rights. If the decision of the Commissioners is sustained by the court, it will establish a principle of immense pecuniary advantage to the city.

School Sites and Parks Acquired.

On Aug. 7, last, Fort Washington Park became a part of the park system of this city. The highest testimony as to value given by the witnesses for the property owners aggregated $1,584,183, while the highest testimony given on behalf of the city aggregated $742,653.72, and the Commissioners' award was $804,868.20.

Proceedings relative to St. Nicholas Park and the so-called Colonial Park are still pending, as is also the work relative to Riverside Park extension, which is proceeding as rapidly as possible.

In the matter of the following parks—the West Side Park, bounded by Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets; the Eleventh Ward Park, bounded by Stanton, Houston, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets; Fort George Park, between Washington Bridge Park and Dyckman Street, Tenth Avenue and the Speedway, and the so-called Little Italy Park, embracing the land on the East River, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, east of First Avenue—every effort is being made to complete the proceedings for condemnation in order that these parks may be made available at the earliest day for the comfort and enjoyment of the people.

I call your special attention and the attention of the citizens generally to the acquiring of schoolhouse sites. The results achieved in this matter are particularly gratifying. Thirty-two separate and distinct schoolhouse sites have been acquired by the City of New York during the year 1896, and title thereto now vests in the city; twenty-six of these by condemnation proceedings and six by purchase. The awards in the twenty-six proceedings amounted to $1,594,646.54, the amount paid for the six sites acquired by private purchase amounted to $872,500, making a total of $1,067,146.54, being the amount expended or to be expended for the property acquired for school purposes during the past year. In the case of the twenty-six sites which involved condemnation proceedings, the claimants' valuation was $1,953,348.93, and the awards were $1,594,646.54, making a difference of $358,702.39.

During the past year the city, by condemnation proceedings, acquired a tract of land on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street for the use of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, the award therefor being $370,500. The condemnation proceeding was instituted and concluded during the last year by which the city obtained title to a lot of land on the southerly side of Twelfth Street, between University Place and Fifth Avenue, as a site for the use of the Fire Department. The award therefor was $36,150.

In the matter of the approaches of the new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River, and the Willis Avenue Bridge, every effort is being made to complete the proceedings at an early date.

Exercise of Right of Eminent Domain.

It has been found necessary, in order to carry out the plan of improvement instituted by the Dock Department, to acquire property along the water front by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Such proceedings have hitherto been unusual, and the questions arising are novel and difficult. In the early part of the year title was acquired to half of the block on the south side of Bethune Street, between Thirteenth Avenue and West Street, to the bulkhead in front of the property on the North River, and also the property and bulkhead rights on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street at the North River. The other proceedings relating to property in the neighborhood of West Eleventh Street and Thirteenth Avenue, it is expected, will be terminated in the early part of this year. A proceeding has also been commenced for the taking of the territory, including the bulkhead rights, on the river west of West Street, bounded by Gansevoort Street on the north and Bethune Street on the south, and there is also a proceeding being commenced for the acquisition of an undivided half of Pier No. 35 East River.

For some years litigation has been pending for the acquisition of lands and easements required in order to secure and protect the water supply, particularly in the Counties of Westchester and Putnam. One very important proceeding, however, is for the acquisition of the so-called Jerome Park Reservoir, which is in the City and County of New York. The Commissioners in this proceeding were appointed early in 1895, and during the last year, by an order of the Supreme Court, the first report of the Commissioners was confirmed, covering fifty-eight parcels. The amount awarded was $1,847,058.71, and the costs and counsel fees amounted to $21,477.77.

The Law Department has been markedly successful in sustaining before the courts the action of the Commissioners of Police in dismissing officers from the police force. When such dismissal takes place it is a common practice for the person involved to obtain a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Police Commissioners, with the hope of showing it to have been illegal and thus obtain reinstatement. In almost every case that has been brought before the courts during the past year the decision of the Commissioners has been sustained.

During the past year the last of the old special proceedings for the vacation or reduction of assessments was disposed of. There are none of such proceedings now pending instituted previous to the year 1892. In fact, little litigation remains affecting old assessments, meaning thereby those confirmed previous to 1892.

Litigation with Contractors.

During the past year there has been much litigation with contractors, growing out of their agreements with the city for constructing various public works. Since Jan. 1, 1896, twenty-two of such cases, in which the sum of $176,052.29 was demanded, have been tried. In sixteen cases judgments aggregating $71,820.35 were recovered against the city, which amount was 47 per cent. of that demanded. In addition to this, twenty-two cases were settled out of court by the payment of only 61 per cent. of the recovery sought.

The annexation to the City of New York of the territory formerly in Westchester County, comprising the villages of Wakefield and William's Bridge, and parts of the towns of West Chester, East Chester, and Pelham, has entailed a large amount of additional labor upon the Law Department. There was outstanding at the time of annexation a large amount of bonds previously issued, for which the City of New York became liable. The validity of these was questioned and it became necessary to establish such validity before they could be recognized by the Finance Department. They had been issued, in most instances under special statutes, and it became necessary to make a careful examination to see that all of the statutory requirements relating thereto had been complied with. The Town of East Chester and the County of West Chester have brought equity actions in the Supreme Court of Albany against the city to recover large sums, which they claim the city should pay as its proportion of the debts of that town and county.

I have made a more extended review of the work of the Law Department than has been customary heretofore, because I have felt impressed with the importance of making as public as possible the work of this important branch of the city service, that our citizens may become more familiar with the labor and expense involved in public improvements, and that they may understand fully the exact condition in which the chief improvements now stand.

At the next meeting of your board I shall address you on the subject of the Board of Education, the Department of Health, and The City Record.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

ALDERMEN IN A ROW.

The President and Mr. Noonan at Odds—No Successor to Olcott.

There was no election yesterday of a Chairman of the Finance Committee by the Aldermen, because neither the Tammany men nor the Republicans have yet secured the necessary sixteen votes. Tammany has decided upon John T. Oakley for the place, but has only fifteen votes. Alderman Dwyer, one of the two O'Brien Democrats in the board, still refuses to vote with either side, and President Jeroloman has declined to vote with Tammany. The Republicans have thirteen votes. The deadlock not only blocks the election of a Chairman of the Finance Committee, which carries with it a seat in the Sinking Fund Commission, but it also prevents the election of an Alderman to succeed W. M. K. Olcott.

The Republican Aldermen held a caucus yesterday, and decided to support Alderman F. L. Marshall of the Tenth District for Chairman of the Finance Committee. There seems to be no chance of his election, unless there is a break in the Tammany lines.

President Jeroloman and Alderman Noonan (Tam.) had a tilt at yesterday's meeting of the board, which by some was attributed to Mr. Noonan's chagrin at Mr. Jeroloman's refusal to vote for Mr. Oakley.

A motion was on its passage, and Mr. Jeroloman insisted that sixteen members had not voted for it, as required. "We don't enforce Reed rules in this board," said the President.

"You do when they suit you," snapped Mr. Noonan.

Mr. Jeroloman insisted on the sixteen votes on every resolution.

"If you do that," shouted Mr. Noonan, "I'll demand a rollcall on every motion. If you can have your way here, I can have mine, too."

Mr. Noonan demanded rollcalls on the next two motions.

Mr. Ware said that if the President and Mr. Noonan had anything to settle, they had better go into the ante-room and fight it out.

Mr. Noonan said that he was willing to fight, but would not be bulldozed.

Mr. Jeroloman said that he was simply enforcing the law. Mr. Noonan finally stopped demanding rollcalls.

AN IMPORTER INDICTED.

Hughes Fawcett Charged with False Declarations.

Hughes Fawcett, agent for the linen thread manufacturing firm of Stuart & Son, Lisburn, Ireland, was arrested yesterday under an indictment charging him with having violated Sections 6 and 9 of the customs administrative act, by making false declaration and entries of linen threads, falsely describing himself as the owner of the goods, with the purpose of securing their entry at a lower rate than should be rightfully paid. Judge Brown fixed Fawcett's bail at $4,000.

Mr. Fawcett is an importer of No. 7 White Street. The indictment charges that the false declaration was made on March 22, 1895, in connection with the importation of fifteen cases of thread.

Mr. Fawcett denied the accusation against him, and says that all of his accounts with the Government for the past eighteen months have been passed upon and approved by the Board of General Appraisers. He was taken before Commissioner Shields, and furnished bail.

Arrested While Acting Detective.

Henry J. Lovejoy of High Bridge, owner of two flat houses now under construction at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Morris Avenue, not being entirely satisfied that his watchman was doing his duty, hired Max Meiling, a laborer, to test the matter. Meiling succeeded in entering the flats and going through them Monday night. He took a drawer from a sideboard away with him as proof that he had been there, but had not got far away when he was arrested by a policeman. He was only saved from being committed for burglary, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday by the timely arrival of Mr. Lovejoy. Meiling was discharged. He may now sue Mr. Lovejoy for damages.

Daughters of the Revolution.

The regular monthly meeting of Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Casey, 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Monday afternoon. The members were entertained with vocal selections by Miss Margaret Webb, instrumental solos by Miss Casey, and recitations by Miss Mook. Among those present were Mrs. Abraham Steers, Regent; Mrs. De Volney Everett, Mrs. F. H. Daniels, Miss Viola H. Russell, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Miss Josephine Anderson, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. George T. Chase, Mrs. J. J. Casey, Miss M. B. Daniels, Mrs. J. Wesley French, Mrs. G. H. Gardner, Mrs. George F. Hanford, Mrs. W. Helfer, Mrs. T. R. Houseworth, Mrs. Edgar Ketchum, Mrs. Robert Mook, and Mrs. A. T. Norman.

Judgment for H. C. Miner.

A judgment for $2,143.08 was awarded to Henry C. Miner in the Supreme Court yesterday against Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan and Martin Galigan. On June 1, 1893, the defendants leased the premises at 203 Bowery at an annual rental of $2,000 for the first year and $2,500 for the next two years. They refained possession until July 1, 1896, when there was $2,070.42 due.

WITH ONLY ONE PROPELLOR.

The Paris Will Start To-day on a Trip Longer than Usual.

The American Line steamship Paris, which sails to-day for Southampton, will make the voyage with one screw, owing to the disablement of the port propeller. It was thought that the trouble was one that could be easily remedied, but an examination by the divers showed that the outboard sleeve in which the tail end of the propeller shaft rests was cracked, and a piece of it was gone. This allowed the shaft to sag.

Although the accident happened early in her westerly voyage, the port propeller was used throughout. It has been decided not to risk its use on the return trip, and to prevent the drag of the unused propeller, the blades were yesterday taken off. She will make the trip, therefore, as a single screw vessel. It will take two or three days longer to reach Southampton using one screw only, but this is less delay than would be caused if she was taken to Newport News to be dry-docked. She will carry the mail, and there are 27 first cabin, 15 second cabin, and 90 steerage passengers booked. The company notified saloon passengers, extending the privilege of canceling engagements. A few passengers did so.

The Paris will go into the Tilbury dock for repairs and a change of schedule will be made for the other boats of the line.

Among the outgoing passengers are Mrs. H. M. N. Armstrong, the Rev. Joseph Hormidas Béland, the Rev. Charles Beaudet, F. B. Budgett, Manuel G. Defranc, Thomas Dennis, Mrs. Robert O'Reilly, Dr. and Mrs. George J. Pfeiffer, Prof. E. M. Pease, James H. Welch, Joseph Weber, Miss E. McK. Hudson, Henry Kreiss, Capt. and Mrs. Kilmer, Mrs. C. W. Morgan, and Maurice Marcus.

WILL PREVENT BOOKMAKING.

Mr. Hinman Says It Can Be Stopped in Federal Building.

Referring to the refusal of United States Commissioner Alexander to hold John Mosler, otherwise known as John H. Levine, charged with attempting to make a race book in the corridor of the Federal Building Monday, Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman said yesterday:

"The prisoner was arrested in the corridor of the Post Office without any warrant having been issued in the building. He was taken before Commissioner Alexander, who declined to hold him or issue a warrant. I believe he was right. There is no law which covers the case in the United States courts of a man arrested in such a way for such an offense. When this property was ceded by the State, in 1858 or 1859, the State laws then in force applied to this building. All subsequent laws which were adopted by Congress equally apply to this building. This man was arrested, however, under a law which was passed subsequent to the ceding of this property to the United States, and which was not adopted by Congress."

"Can any one practice bookmaking in this building, then?" was asked.

"Well, just let people try it, and we will show them how quickly we will prevent them from carrying on that business," was the reply. "We would proceed according to a different method from that under which Mosler was arrested."

CONSUMERS' GAS FRANCHISE.

Two Resolutions on the Subject Before the Aldermen.

Two resolutions were offered at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company. The first was offered by Alderman Goodman, Republican. It directed the special committee of seven, recently appointed to inquire into the question of the municipal ownership of gas plants, to proceed without delay to an investigation of the application of the Consumers' Company for a franchise. This is the application that was granted by the board and afterward vetoed by the Mayor. The resolution also provided that if the committee decides that the Consumers' Company or any other company should have the franchise, the decision be based upon equitable conditions which substantially reserve to the city the right to acquire the plant in case municipal ownership of the gas service is decided upon.

The second resolution was offered by Alderman Noonan, Tammany. It rehearsed the benefits that the city might derive if the Consumers' Company got the franchise and said that, as the President of the board had said that corporations or individuals were prepared to pay at least $10,000,000 therefor, he be invited to submit a petition from said corporation or individuals.

Both resolutions were sent to the Special Committee on Gas.

Ferdinand Ward Wants His Son.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Judge Hall to-day gave a hearing in the quo warranto brought by Otto Kelsey of Geneseo, N. Y., against Frederick D. Green of Thompson, Conn., to show cause why he should not deliver Clarence Ward, the thirteen-year-old son of Ferdinand Ward. The petitioner was appointed guardian of the boy by the Surrogate's Court of New York, and Green was appointed by the Probate Court of Thompson. The petitioner claims that the probate appointment was void, as the boy did not have a residence in this State. The attorneys agreed to a statement of fact. Ferdinand Ward and his son were in court. The boy's mother left him $50,000, and Ward is trying to get possession of his son.

Claimed as a British Victory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The first British Guiana papers published since the Venezuelan agreement between this country and England reached the State Department to-day, dated as late as Dec. 23. They show that the whole arrangement, particularly the fifty-year clause, is highly satisfactory to the colonists, who consider that Great Britain has got the best of the bargain in every way. While the utterances are cautious, the papers express satisfaction "that Great Britain was able to secure its side without any recognition of the Monroe Doctrine."

Transportation Charge Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Carlisle has abolished the charge of 8 cents per package on dutiable merchandise transported in bond from one port of the United States to another. This charge has been made since 1875, and has been a source of many protests and much annoyance to the department. It has not been collected at all the ports, and was originally intended only to cover the expense of

NEW JERSEY LAWMAKERS

OPENING OF THE SESSION IN TRENTON YESTERDAY.

The President of the Senate Appoints Its Committees—Gov. Griggs's Message and Recommendations.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The one hundred and twenty-first session of the New Jersey Legislature was organized at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The officers chosen at the caucuses held last night and previously were all installed. Speaker of the House George W. MacPherson and President of the Senate Robert Williams made brief addresses, in which both appealed for strict attention to business in order that final adjournment might be effected at the earliest possible date. President Williams abandoning precedent at once announced the standing committees for the session. They are as follows:

Judiciary—Voorhees, W. M. Johnson, W. M. Daly.
Revision of the Laws—Vreeland, Herbert, Reed.
Appropriations—W. M. Johnson, W. M. Stokes, Skirm.
Finance—Parry, Stokes, Vreeland.
Corporations—Stokes, Gould, H. W. Johnson.
Municipal Corporations—Skirm, Ketcham, Daly.
Railroads and Canals—Herbert, Engle, Miller.
Banks and Insurance—Ketcham, Ross, Hoffman.
Education—Hoffman, Voorhees, Vreeland.
Militia—Ketcham, Skirm, Barber.
Game and Fisheries—Engle, Parry, Kuhl.
Riparian Rights—Ross, Reed, Francis.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Parry, Miller, Stanger.
Miscellaneous Business—Gould, Engle, H. W. Johnson.
Unfinished Business—Miller, Gould, Barber.
Engrossed Bills—Stanger, Herbert, Daly.
Labor and Industries—H. W. Johnson, Ross, Kuhl.
Boroughs and Borough Commission—Reed, W. M. Johnson, W. M. Kuhl.
Claims and Pensions—Stanger, Francis, Barber.
Elections—Francis, Hoffman, Voorhees.

Joint Committees.

Treasurer's Accounts—Hoffman, Ross, Reed.
State Prison—Voorhees, Herbert, Gould.
State Hospitals—Vreeland, Gould, W. M. Johnson.
State Library—H. W. Johnson, W. M. Stokes, W. M. Johnson.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Engle, Stanger, Skirm.
Printing—Reed, Engle, H. W. Johnson.
Passed Bills—Gould, Voorhees, Daly.
Commerce and Navigation—Ross, Vreeland, Barber.
Federal Relations—Francis, Miller, Kuhl.
Soldiers' Home—Stokes, Herbert, Miller.
Reform Schools for Boys—Hoffman, W. M. Johnson, W. M. Stanger.
Sinking Fund—Ketcham, Voorhees, Daly.
Industrial School for Girls—Stokes, Francis, Kuhl.
School for Deaf-Mutes—Skirm, Parry, Barber.
Committee on Clergy—Skirm, Ketcham, Parry.

The first business after the opening prayers and roll calls in both houses was the reception of the Governor's message, which was partly read and then ordered to be printed. The report of the Commission on Railroad Taxation was also received.

Gov. Griggs's Message.

In his annual message to the Legislature Gov. John W. Griggs announces as a cause for satisfaction "that all our State institutions are free from partisan control and are being conducted upon a non-partisan business basis. Such a condition not only increases their efficiency and usefulness, but also results in greater economy in the expenditure of the public money. It adds immensely, too, to the confidence which the people have in the administration of the Government."

Though the finances of the State are in an extremely gratifying condition, with a balance of $959,628.98 in bank, he advises against any extraordinary expenditures.

As to the preservation of the Palisades, Gov. Griggs says: "It is the intention of the Executive and of the Riparian Commissioners to do all that is legally in their power to carry out the manifest purpose of the Legislature to preserve this picturesque portion of the State from mutilation and destruction; an object in which the Palisade Commissioners of the States of New York and New Jersey, appointed by the concurrent action of the Executives of each State, are contributing by their effort to procure the passage of a bill by the Congress of the United States setting apart a tract of land, including the line of the Palisades, for the purpose of a military park. I suggest that the act of 1895 be amended so as to make it perfectly clear and definite that the term "Palisades" shall be construed to include not only the perpendicular wall of rock, but the foothills lying between the crest and the bottom of the level land below. This will obviate, in case of future grants of riparian leases, such a claim as is now set up by Brown & Fleming."

Useless Legislation.

As to useless legislation he says:

"The last Legislature deserves much commendation for its efforts in the direction of restricting the volume of public statutes, and I believe that its course in that respect has met with very general approval from the citizens of the State. I hope that during this session a still further advance will be made along this line. It is evident that if the multiplication of statutes shall go on at the rate that has prevailed during the last ten years, it will be necessary to repeal that legal maxim which declares that "Ignorance of the law excuses no man"; for ignorance of the law is a necessary consequence of the continuance of any such condition as is disclosed by the last edition of the general statutes."

Touching the matter of the pollution of the Passaic River, the Governor says that the committee which has the matter under consideration and investigation has as yet reached no conclusion, but will submit its report before the session is ended. He says: "Whatever plan is found best for the Passaic section will necessarily, in time, be applied to the others. These conditions are the result of growth and prosperity, and the penalty of prosperity must be paid, probably at large expense, in new and improved plans for the preservation of the health and comfort of the inhabitants. * * * Two objects of government, the preservation of public health and public safety, have been heretofore usually left to the local governments entirely. It is evident, however, that in cases like river pollution, mere local control is insufficient. The subject requires for proper treatment the operation of one system operating uniformly through every locality through which the river runs.

"It will, in the near future, become a problem how to regulate the sewerage and drainage of twoscore different local governments lying in the region directly west of New York Bay and the Palisades, so as to give to each the benefits of a system of sewers and drainage, and, at the same time, preserve each against the injurious systems of the others."

Railroad Crossing Dangers.

As to securing increased safety to citizens at railroad crossings, he says:

"The subject is difficult to deal with by specific legislation. It is unreasonable to apply the same requirement to all cities, or even to all parts of the same city. It would be a hardship to require all grade-crossings to be abolished at once, but a system of gradual and progressive improvement might be inaugurated. It is doubtful whether the law passed last year is adequate to compel an unwilling corporation to elevate or lower its tracks. It is quite certain that sooner or later we shall need a body similar to the railroad commissions of some of our sister States, in which shall be reposed the power to decide when any particular grade-crossing shall be abolished, and the manner and terms; what part of the work shall in each instance be done by the city, and what by the railroad company, and also the power to regulate the manner in which railroads shall cross the tracks of other railroads, and to supervise the establishment of crossings for new routes of railway."

Referring to the unanimous report of the Committee on the Taxation of Railroad Property, he says: "The law under which railroad property is now assessed was passed in 1884. This law but continued the policy of exacting one-half of 1 per cent. as a State tax upon the whole visible real and personal property of the corporations used for railroad purposes, and added to that a tax upon the value of their franchise.

"This policy of taxation has, in one form or another, been the policy of the State since railroads were first constructed, and is based upon sound principle and is not liable to valid objection. At the same time, it is manifest that there has been a tendency on the part of the Legislature to concede from time to time something more to the localities than was originally granted, and the practical question now raised by the report of the commission is, whether or not it is expedient to make a further concession in the same direction. All the Commissioners agree that the principle of railroad taxation adopted by the act of 1884 should be maintained. The principle has resulted very beneficially to all the people of the State, enabling the State Government to be carried on without the imposition of direct taxes upon the people.

"The report of the Commissioners recommends that the State relinquish to the localities the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. now collected by it upon railroad property of the second class above described. This would, on the basis of last year's income, add about $205,000 to the amount directly paid to the localities, and would diminish the State revenue by the same sum."

The Legislature will be in session again Monday.

CITY SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

Good Government Club E Offers Suggestions and Makes Criticisms.

Good Government Club E. met at 145 East Eighteenth Street last night to consider city school problems with particular reference to the charter of Greater New York. School questions were discussed by President Johnson, Dr. Taylor, Lockwood De Forest, and others. The following declarations were adopted:

"We declare our recognition of the need of more and better schoolhouses, adequate for all children now entitled to a common school education in New York. In view of the great delays in the acquisition and construction of school premises ready for use and the average annual increase of 14,000 pupils, we express the desire that provision should be made in advance of actual necessities, and that where practicable school sites should be acquired by purchase rather than by the slower process of condemnation.

"Classes should not exceed the recognized basis of forty-five pupils to each class. Saloons, candy shops, and tobacco stores should not be permitted within 200 feet of the nearest door of a school. Each pupil should have an individual seat and desk under proper scientific and sanitary conditions. A Truant School should be provided, and vacation schools and the Tombs Prison School should be maintained by the Board of Education.

"We believe that a proper city control and disposition of the franchises would provide an adequate municipal revenue for all of these improvements, without increasing taxation."

Mr. Johnson read a letter from C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, who said he would indorse Mr. Johnson's plan for the use of an entire block for each school, if so much property could be secured. Otherwise he favored building in the centre of blocks, using six lots. In this way a great deal of street and neighborhood noise would be excluded.

A sharp attack was made on the City College, on the ground of unreasonable expense. It was the opinion that the institution should be abolished or made to charge for tuition. The evils of tobacco and candy stores with back rooms in proximity to schools were described by President Johnson. He also told of the vile atmosphere surrounding the Allen Street School, No. 42.

ATTACKED THEIR RESCUERS.

Long Island Section Hands' Brave Action Not Appreciated.

BELLMORE, L. I., Jan. 12.—Three men, who gave their names as James Kennedy, Timothy Murphy, and William Jones, narrowly escaped being killed by a freight train here this morning. The men were all intoxicated. Kennedy and Murphy lay down in front of the approaching train.

Section Foreman Charles Miller and a gang of men were working on the track when they saw the man lay down. Miller and some of his men raced for 300 yards down the track and by main force tore the fellows from the rails. Miller jumped when the engine was only a few yards away. Kennedy and Murphy attacked their rescuers and struck Miller on the head with a stone.

The three men were turned over to Constable Wilson, and taken to Wautagh, where Justice Seaman sent them to jail for ten days each.

THE NEW WOMAN SNUBBED.

Louisville's Mayor Refuses to Aid a Pair of Them.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The new woman has been snubbed by Mayor Todd and the Louisville Charity Organization. Yesterday Hattie Marshall and Katie Berg presented themselves at the Mayor's office and asked for charity transportation to Cincinnati. They claim to be on their way from El Paso, Texas, to Buffalo, N. Y., and to have undertaken the task without money.

They said they had experienced no trouble in getting transportation from town to town, and had come here from Memphis. The Mayor referred them to the Charity Organization. To-day they again called upon the Mayor weeping and in great distress. They said the Charity Organization refused them aid unless they could prove themselves worthy. The organization offered to care for them at the Wayfarers' Rest while they corresponded with alleged relatives at Buffalo. The women did not care for the restraint necessary at the Rest and found beds elsewhere last night.

Mayor Todd told the women they might walk to Cincinnati. They are "hoboes" of an advanced type, but do not claim, as others have done, to be going on a wager.

NO MERCY FOR DRUNKEN MEN.

Asbury Park Policemen Will Make Arrests on Sight.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 12.—Chief of Police John Hulshart has issued orders that in the future no intoxicated person shall be allowed upon the street. Any person who shows the effects of liquor must be arrested, and locked up or arraigned.

Asbury Park is a "temperance town," and no liquor is supposed to be sold within its limits, but drunken men are a frequent and common sight on the streets. People go outside of the city limits to get drunk, and then stagger home through the streets.

Another evil that has sprung up is the drinking of alcohol. A gang of men will procure a quart or so of alcohol, and, if nothing better can be obtained, dilute it with water and drink it. The more popular way to dilute is to pour it into a gallon of cider, and make the stiffest kind of a "stone fence." It does not take a great deal of this combination to make a man's legs unsteady.

Sunday is the favorite day for the gathering of these drinking gangs, and Sunday afternoons and evenings men suffering from the effects of too liberal potations of the "stone fence" are numerous. In the future every one who makes an exhibition of himself will be locked up. Any officer failing to carry out the order will be disciplined.

Chicago Hotel in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A decree was entered in Judge Horton's court to-day providing for the sale of the Lakota Hotel, Michigan Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The order provides, however, that the property shall be advertised for three weeks by Master in Chancery Bass before the sale at the Real Estate Board Rooms. The Master finds the company is insolvent. He says the property is scant security for the first mortgage bondholders. Their claims amount to $227,333.33. Among those who have large claims against the company is Robert Law, whose claim amounts to over $14,000.

UNION LEAGUE MEN OBJECT

FIFTY SEND A PROTEST TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Resent the Action of the Committee of Fifty Which Sent a Communication Indorsing Choate for United States Senator.

There is a row of considerable dimensions among the members of the Union League Club as a result of the club's indorsement of Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator.

Last night the Committee of Fifty, which has been managing Mr. Choate's canvass, gave out its address to the Republican members of the Legislature. Last night also, a statement to "the members of the Legislature," signed by fifty members of the club, and protesting against the Committee of Fifty representing their views, was given out. This morning representatives of each fifty will go to Albany to present the addresses to the legislators.

The address of the protesting fifty says:

"At the monthly meeting of the Union League Club, held on Thursday evening, Dec. 10, 1896, at which less than one-tenth of the members were present, and without any previous notice whatever to the members, resolutions were passed in favor of supporting the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the office of United States Senator, and authorizing the President of the club to appoint a committee of fifty for the purpose of urging his election by the Legislature of this State.

"These resolutions were supported by a typewritten address delivered by their proposer, and they were passed without debate.

"The President of the club appointed a Committee of Fifty, composed of both Republicans and Democrats, to advise Republican Senators and Republican Assemblymen to vote for Mr. Choate for Senator.

"Such action by those present at the meeting is not in accordance with the feelings of a large number of the members of the club.

Deprecate a Factional Fight.

"We, therefore, the undersigned, members of the Union League Club of the City of New York deprecate the passage of the above mentioned resolution, committing the club to take sides in a factional contest within the Republican Party for the high office of United States Senator, and we demand, as the right of each individual member of the club, the free and untrammeled expression of his choice for Senator, and we, as Republicans, protest against Democrats representing us upon the committee to advise our legislators for whom they should vote for Senator. As individual members of the club, we have our preference for Senator, and we claim the right to express it on all proper occasions, and we do insist that the Committee of Fifty shall not represent us."

The address is signed by H. O. Armour, Oliver W. Buckingham, Edward F. Brown, William C. Buchanan, Gardner K. Clark, Jr., Edward W. Dewey, Horace B. Fry, Lamar Foos, Charles R. Hickox, Robert L. S. Hall, John M. Hughes, Colgate Hoyt, Chester S. Lord, Seth M. Milliken, Edwin A. McAlpin, James Otis, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., James C. Reed, George H. Sargent, George R. Sheldon, Lispenard Stewart, Francis E. Trowbridge, George S. Terry, Walter H. Underwood, John M. Wilson, William C. Browning, Frederick T. Brown, James A. Blanchard, H. P. Clark, Frank H. Carpenter, John S. Dickerson, Francis P. Furnald, Frederick D. Grant, Wellington Holbrook, J. K. Haywood, Albert G. Hyde, George W. Lyon, John J. McCook, David Milliken, Jr., William S. Nichols, James W. Perry, Augustus G. Paine, J. Dwight Ripley, Arthur T. Sullivan, Grant B. Schley, Edward A. Treat, Charles N. Taintor, John W. Vrooman, William H. Wallace, and John S. Wise.

The address of the Choate Committee of Fifty calls attention at the outset to the Union League Club's action in the matter, the appointment of the committee, and states that the committee will be in Albany to-day and to-morrow, with headquarters at the Kenmore Hotel, to explain the reasons why Mr. Choate's selection would best serve the interests of the Republican Party. The address says:

"The dignity and the welfare of the people of the State of New York and of the United States are involved in the choice of the United States Senator to succeed Senator Hill.

"While the office of United States Senator is distinctly political, it is so in the higher sense that requires us primarily to consider the best interests of the Nation and of the State. As Republicans, we do not desire to see the office filled by any one whose devotion to Republican principles or whose loyalty to the party is not above question; but the present political conditions require the selection of a man of pre-eminent character, ability, and courage, and who has more to commend him than mere party loyalty or services rendered in managing the party machinery and in distributing the patronage of office.

"The issues raised during the last campaign, and the attacks made upon rights of property and our constitutional system of government by the Democratic Party, have created apprehension and want of confidence, the effects of which are felt to-day. Twenty States and 6,000,000 of our fellow-citizens cast their votes in the late election for a candidatae who startled the civilized world by his denunciation of our system of government, both Executive and judicial. The people of the country expect the new Administration and the Republican Party in the House and Senate to restore confidence. The questions to be met are of the greatest magnitude, and the problems to be solved of the most perplexing nature. Legislation affecting the most important and far-reaching powers of government must be promptly passed. In connection with the framing of this legislation, as well as to support the new Administration, it is essential that the representative of the State of New York, now about to be selected, should be a man whose attainments, integrity, and reputation will assure the commanding influence in the United States Senate to which this State is entitled.

A Public Scandal.

"Only a trained thinker and debater, an orator of the highest rank, and a man thoroughly versed in Constitutional law can, at the present crisis, be an effective Senator, or be competent to perform the difficult duties of the position.

"The office of United States Senator should not be bestowed from considerations of personal friendship, or alone for service supposed to have been rendered to the organization of the party. The sole test of selection should be fitness for the office. As Republicans, we desire above everything else the success of our party, because we believe in its principles and its policy. The continuance of the power and usefulness of the Republican Party in State and National affairs depends upon the ability and character of the party's representatives in public office. The members of the Legislature must, therefore, recognize the vital necessity of sending to the United States Senate a representative who will stand pre-eminently for statesmanship and patriotism, and for those political principles which ought to ever triumph in the Republican Party.

"We appreciate the fact that a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature have declared their intention to select as Senator a man who is said to be at the head of the Republican organization of the State, but whose qualifications and capacity for the office are inferior to those of Mr. Choate. The supposed power of this man and his alleged control of the members of the Legislature have become a public scandal. It is not for us to argue here whether or not the scandal is justifiable or unfounded, but the disregard of this public sentiment in the selection proposed may, under the circumstances, imperil the success of the new National Administration and may create distrust of our party, which will alienate the voters of the State.

"We, therefore, urge the selection of the ablest and worthiest of our citizens, and we submit that Mr. Choate's ability, learning, and character qualify him for the high office of United States Senator."

This address is signed by William D. Guthrie, Chairman, and Joseph W. Howe, Secretary of the Committee of Fifty. There are those in the club who say that the row will be by no means settled by the election of a United States Senator.

BROOKLYN CHOATE MEETING.

Representative Citizens Protest Against the Election of Platt.

A meeting to indorse the Senatorial candidacy of Joseph H. Choate was held in the hall of the Brooklyn Historical Society last evening. About 200 representative citizens were present. Ex-Mayor Schieren presided. The principal speakers were Charles Stewart Smith of this city and the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, James McKeen, and S. L. Woodhouse of Brooklyn.

During the evening, resolutions favoring Mr. Choate, as "the only avowed candidate for the United States Senate," were presented by Hiram L. Steele, and adopted.

The Rev. Richard S. Storrs was the first speaker. He said in part: "Mr. Choate is precisely the man to be made United States Senator, as he was the man to deliver us from that evil income tax, and the man to preside over the Constitutional Convention. Concededly he is among the very ablest of our public men, a man who would worthily represent the State in the Senate, and by whose presence in it, the Senate itself would be honored and elevated.

"We need such a man at this particular time, for we cannot help feeling that the general character and moral power of the Senate has been reduced in the last fifteen, twenty, or thirty years; that, as a body, it does not stand on the level of the Senate of the earlier times of twenty-five, thirty, or forty years ago. It needs to be reinvigorated by the introduction of strong and pure light, of political wisdom, and of a spirit courageous and prescient."

Charles Stewart Smith was the next speaker. He said, in part:

"When in the next generation the history of our time shall be written and the calm verdict of history recorded, our posterity will regard with profound mortification and regret the fact that in the last quarter of the nineteenth century the Legislature of the foremost State of the Union was controlled by one man, who dictated the making or the unmaking of the laws which governed 6,000,000 of our people, and caused to be elected or appointed the men who administered such law.

"Our children will be surprised to read that this powerful boss of the Republican Party could call to his presence in his council room on Broadway, or in his parlor on Fifth Avenue, the lawmakers of this State, who received his orders and executed them with absolute and unquestionable subserviency."

"I entertain no illusions regarding the result of the near Senatorial election. I know we are playing this game with the cards stacked against us."

In closing, Mr. Smith said he was told recently by a member of the Legislature that the member wanted to vote for Mr. Choate, but that if he did he would be crushed by the machine, and his usefulness to his constituents would be destroyed.

Next came S. L. Woodruff, who said, in part:

"Who is Joseph H. Choate? He has not the price of a dinner if payment in political partonage is required, but he has rare wisdom, rich culture, broad statesmanship, skill in affairs, and is profoundly learned in the great principles of government. He cannot pack a convention or debauch a primary, but he is a master of assemblies, a leader of thought, and as a Constitutional lawyer, he is the logical successor of Daniel Webster. He owns no legislators, but he presided with rare delicacy and skill over a State Convention of picked men, whose labors were prodigious and whose work is an enduring monument to their patriotism and wisdom."

"But I suffer from no illusions. There is no more chance for Joseph H. Choate than for the baby on our block, but the legislator who resists the blandishments of power will retain his self-respect and be held in high honor by every right-minded citizen."

James McKeen spoke for purity in politics, for Mr. Choate as against Mr. Platt.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Four Lives Sacrificed and One Man Seriously Injured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—At 9:15 o'clock this morning the tankhouse of the Columbia Powder Company, situated in a hollow one-half mile back from the Ohio River and midway between the boroughs of Shousetown and Shanopin, blew up. Five minutes later the storage room, in which was stored a large quantity of explosive material, was also shattered by a terrific explosion. Mr. Stackney, the proprietor of the works, and two women are dead, with Mr. P. McCluskey and Walter Crane very seriously injured.

A list of killed and injured in the explosion is:

Killed.

INMAN, MATTIE, aged fourteen years, of Coraopolis.
INMAN, ROSE, aged twenty years, of Coraopolis.
McCLOSKEY, PETER, aged thirty-eight years; single, of Shanopin.
STACKNEY, L. H., aged forty years; single, of Coraopolis.

Injured.

CRANE, WALTER, aged thirty-two years; married, of Shanopin; terribly injured, but may recover.

By almost superhuman efforts the flames were controlled before the glycerine magazine ignited and a more serious catastrophe was averted, owing to the fact that there were several hundred pounds of explosives stored therein. All of the killed and injured were employes of the company.

The factory, with the exception of the glycerine magazine, was totally destroyed. The fragments of Stackney and the two Inman sisters and the body of McCloskey were taken to Coraopolis, where the inquest will be held. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER.

Board of Assessors to be Revived—An Art Commission.

The Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission met yesterday in Mayor Strong's private office, and, after a long discussion, decided to revive the Board of Assessors and the Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments. Neither of these boards was provided for in the charter, and some of their present power was vested in the Municipal Assembly. The President of the Council will be a member of the Board of Revision in place of the Recorder, who is a member of that board at present.

Another important determination was to amend the park chapter so as to provide for an Art Commission, which is to have control of all works of art in the parks, avenues, and streets of the city. Before any monument, bas relief, or other sculpture, arches, paintings, or any works of art can be accepted by the city it must first be approved by the Art Commission. It is proposed that this commission shall be made up of the Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Public Library, the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a painter, a sculptor, an architect, and three other citizens not having any professional connection with art. This commission, among its other duties, will have in its hands the power to regulate the decorations in public buildings.

The Draft Committee adopted a resolution requesting the heads of departments in all cities in the Greater New York to send their criticisms on the chapter affecting their own department to Secretary Pinney before Jan. 23. The heads of departments are requested to assume that the general form of each chapter is to be maintained. What is wanted now is information as to omissions, defects, and inconsistencies.

The request of President McMillan of the Park Department that the Park Police be kept separate from the Municipal Police will probably not be granted. The chapter on taxes is undergoing alterations with a view to giving the present City of New York more equitable treatment.

THE NEW STYLE SIBERIAN SQUIRREL Lined Circulars, $35, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d St.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

ITS CHANCES IN THE HOUSE ARE SAID TO BE GOOD.

Nearly All the Republicans and Many Democrats Will Support the Measure—Hearing by the Rules Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Committee on Rules to-day gave an audience to a number of Representatives and Senators, principally from the Pacific slope, who are interested in the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Among those present were Representatives Hermann and Ellis of Oregon, Doolittle of Washington, Loud, Bowers, Barham, and Hilborn of California, Joy of Missouri, Mahon of Pennsylvania, and Senators McBride and Perkins of Oregon and California, respectively.

Mr. Doolittle, who is a member of the House Commerce Committee, which framed the measure, read it and explained its various sections. He was interrupted from time to time by the members of the Rules Committee, who questioned him closely respecting the practicability of the scheme, the engineering difficulties to be encountered, the cost of the waterway, and the effect of the Government's guarantee of the bonds.

Some doubt was expressed as to the feasibility of the canal. Mr. Doolittle thereupon explained to the committee how thoroughly the engineer officers of the Maritime Canal Company had surveyed the route, and how fully their work was supplemented by that of the special engineer commission which went to Niagara for the same purpose in July, 1895. He showed that the United States Engineer Commission was satisfied that the canal could be built, but that the only difference of opinion between them and the Maritime Company was as to the sum necessary to complete it.

Speaker Reed explained at one point in the proceedings that he always had been satisfied of the practicability of the enterprise; that he was partial to any legislation that would benefit the Pacific slope, in which he always was interested, and that he did not doubt its great benefit to the people residing on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. But he desired more specific information respecting the atmospheric and physical conditions to be encountered, and he inquired particularly as to the possibility of cloudbursts and earthquakes.

To these queries Mr. Doolittle replied, quoting from the report made by the engineer officers, as well as from the reports of the Maritime Company.

Mr. Hermann, speaking as a citizen of the Pacific slope, pointed out the canal's advantages in developing that region, and claimed that its beneficial results would be apparent immediately upon its completion.

He explained how greatly commerce had been benefited by the opening of the Suez Canal, and he spoke at length of the advantages that resulted from the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which had opened a sparsely settled country, given an enormous impetus to the iron-ore industry, and resulted in the upbuilding of a commerce twice that of the Suez Canal. The country developed by this canal was an empire in extent, which could not have reached its present state of perfection without the cheap rates afforded by the canal.

The advisability of a Government guarantee of the bonds was raised by Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, not in any hostile spirit, but for the purpose of securing information upon that point.

It was suggested by the members of the Rules Committee that the bill should be so amended as to require a further survey to determine the feasibility of the canal and its cost before the Government should be committed to the enterprise.

If the Rules Committee shall permit the measure to come up for discussion, it will, it is claimed, be passed by a large majority, as it is understood to have the support of all the Republican members, except a score or so, and about sixty of the Democrats in addition.

CONVICT TRIES SUICIDE.

Sing Sing Prisoner, Desperate from Idleness, Burns Himself.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 12.—James Mahoney, a prisoner in Sing Sing Prison, tried to burn himself to death in his cell at an early hour this morning.

Shortly after midnight the smell of smoke was detected in the prison, and while Capt. Zahner and some keepers were investigating, the prisoner in the cell next to Mahoney began yelling fire. When they reached Mahoney's cell, he was sitting on his cot amid a lot of half smoldering flames from the bed clothing, which he had set on fire. The keepers pulled him into the corridor, and while some put out the fire in his clothes, the others extinguished the flames in the cell.

When Dr. Irvine examined Mahoney he found several bad burns on the prisoner's legs and arms. Mahoney was evidently insane, and later became so frantic that he had to be put in a padded cell.

Mahoney told Warden Sage to-day that he would die if he was not given some work to do. While the men in the prison were kept at work, he said, his mind was all right.

Mahoney was sent to the prison two years ago to serve a five years' sentence for burglary.

Frederick Hoffman, the convict who attempted to commit suicide last Friday morning by jumping from the fifth tier gallery in the prison, died at 10:30 this morning from his injuries. Hoffman was twenty-two years old, and was serving a five years' term for robbery committed in New York City.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Classification of the Actions Entered for Hearing—New York City Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The new calendar of the Court of Appeals, which will be called Monday, contains 1,038 causes, which is 131 greater than the calendar contained that was made up for Jan. 14, 1895. On the new calendar are 268 preferred causes, of which two are under Section 700 of the Civil Code, 5 under chapter 269, Laws of 1880; 12 under Sections 791-2, 4 under Sections 791-4, 221 under Sections 791-5, 3 under Section 791-6, 13 under Sections 791-7, and 6 under Sections 791-9 of the Civil Code.

The two cases under Section 700 are the People vs. George Nelson, coming from Sullivan County, and the People vs. Frank Conroy, alias Charles Conroy, coming from St. Lawrence County.

There are 193 cases of actions brought by persons and others against railroads, and 10 by railroads against corporations and persons. There are 20 cases brought by banks and 6 brought by insurance companies. In 41 cases, actions are brought in the relation of the People against corporations and persons, and in 10 causes the People are the plaintiffs. A number of actions are against gas and water works companies.

The actions in which New York City is interested are:

Joseph Koch, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c.
Edward Fox, appellant, vs. the same.
Franklin P. Eastman vs. the same.
William H. Tilford, appellant, vs. the same.
Charles Strobel, respondent, vs. the same.
John J. McNamara, appellant, vs. the same.
The Sun Printing and Publishing Association and others, appellants, vs. the same.
Lawrence P. Farley, appellant, vs. the same.
Francis De Canio, respondent, vs. the same.
Aetna Insurance Company, respondent-appellant, vs. the same.
James Rogers, appellant, vs. Edward O'Brien and others, Dock Commissioners.
Henry W. Sage, appellant, vs. the same.
Edward R. Schafer, administrator, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c.
The Neuchatel Asphalte Company, respondent, vs. the same.
Charles C. Pinckney, Jr., appellant, vs. Albert M. Darling, as Sheriff.

The number of New York City cases is much smaller than usual. The Appellate Division, without doubt, is the cause of this.

FREE STORAGE FOR GRAIN.

Erastus Wiman Says It Is Needed to Hold the Trade.

The Consolidated Canal and Lake Company will not take the lease of the pier at the foot of West Fifty-fourth Street unless the Dock Board grants also the bulkhead property on the Harlem River which the company desires for the erection of free storage warehouses for flour.

The board agreed on Monday to the terms offered for the Fifty-fourth Street pier, but as Commissioner Monks objected to the grant of the Harlem River property, the matter went over to the next meeting.

Erastus Wiman, representing the company, said yesterday that the Harlem River site was particularly adapted to the purpose of the company. He also explained in greater detail the reason why such facilities as it is proposed to establish would operate to restore to New York the flour shipping business which he says the railroads have diverted to Southern and Eastern ports.

The great storage reservoirs at lake ports, for Summer accumulations of flour and other freight in packages, caused, he said, a diversion of freight from New York. During the low freight rates possible by water prevailing during the Summer from the head of the lakes, where now all the flour is produced, the disposition of millers was to manufacture and ship to the largest possible degree, and from the opening of navigation to the middle of December a mighty stream of food products flowed toward the lower lake ports.

The railroads have provided ample storage facilities at these places, from which they can ship at will. The Erie Canal, with its cheap rates of freight from the centre of the continent to the sea, has no storage accommodations whatever, either at Buffalo or New York. To afford this facility is one of the objects of the company.

Mr. Wiman further said: "The erection of a great storage warehouse at some point in New York, where throughout the Summer months accumulations could take place as the result of cheap lake and canal rates from Western ports to New York, is an absolute necessity. Without this facility, shippers by lake and canal will be at the mercy of the railroads during the Winter months, and these, it is surmised, would not hesitate to punish shippers for their abandonment of rail routes during the Summer.

"Unless, therefore, accommodations for practically free storage for flour, up to the extent of millions of barrels, be afforded in New York, there is a certainty that the entire flour trade will be diverted from this port. The ability to forever fasten it here rests with the low rates possible alone to the Erie Canal, and canal traffic in flour is possible only when storage at the lowest possible figure and of the largest extent, is available."

The Harlem Canal had been chosen, Mr. Wiman said, as a storage site, because, first, the Dock Board had already made a canal basis at this point; second, property for storage purposes was reasonable in price in that neighborhood, and third, it was admirably adapted as a point of distribution. Compared with Buffalo, Erie, or any other point where flour has hitherto accumulated for Winter distribution, the Harlem Canal has peculiar advantages. These were, first, its easy accessibility from the Hudson, down which all canalboats must, of course, come; second, the accessibility to the local market of Greater New York, reachable from this point; third, its contiguity to the great distributing agency of the New York and New Haven Railroad, throughout New England, the Mott Haven freight station being only a short distance from the proposed new flour warehouse, and fourth, the advantage throughout the Winter of an export trade, which, to all parts of the world, New York alone affords.

VOLUNTEERS STAND ALONE.

Commander in Chief Booth Denies Rumors of Consolidation.

Commander in Chief Ballington Booth of the Volunteers has written the following letter in regard to the attitude of his command to the Salvation Army:

"I have just returned from a trip in the West, and have learned that a rumor has been circulated through New York City and vicinity to the effect that Gen. Booth of England purposes to visit this country with the view of amalgamating the Volunteers of America with the Salvation Army. I wish to state unhesitatingly and in a most emphatic and positive manner that such a thought has never entered Mrs. Booth's nor my own mind since the inception of our organization, and that such an event is quite impracticable. The very formation of the constitution framed in our recent Grand Field Council would utterly preclude the possibility of such a consummation. The essential and prime differences between the two movements of themselves would also forbid such a union, particularly,

"1. The fact that we are incorporated, and thus an American institution, and can never be governed by a foreign power.

"2. The introduction of the sacraments.

"3. The ordination of our officers.

"4. Government by the Directors and the Grand Field Council.

"5. Local government on our posts.

"6. The holding of property by Trustees and not in the custody of one person.

"7. The encouragement of general education, especially Bible study.

"8. Permission to soldiers to retain their church membership if belonging to the evangelical churches.

"9. Our affiliation with the evangelical churches.

"Why should we amalgamate? If we were a failure we might consider such a step; but on all hands it is admitted that our position, progress, and prospects have been and are of the most phenomenally cheering and successful character."

WRECKED SEAMEN RESCUED.

Their Abandoned Craft Now a Danger to Navigation.

The crew of five of the three-masted schooner Waterside were brought into port yesterday on the steamship Francisco from Hull.

The Waterside of St. John, N. B., was bound from Port Medway, N. B., to Barbados, with a cargo of lumber. She sprung a leak during the gale of Friday last, and became waterlogged. The Francisco saw her flarelight signal of distress late Saturday night and bore down to her.

The schooner was then awash, and the waves were making a breach over her. Despite the high seas, the work of rescuing her crew was at once undertaken, Chief Officer Cockran, Boatswain McIntyre, and Quartermaster Norman manning a boat. The steamship had been run up to windward to afford as much protection as possible to the lifeboat. It was impossible to get alongside the wreck, and her men were obliged to jump overboard and be picked up, which they did, one at a time.

They were Capt. L. C. Martin, mate J. R. Carlin, Cook M. J. Kent, and Seamen John and Charles Frander.

The spars and rigging of the abandoned schooner were intact, and the spanker, close reefed, was left set. She lay in latitude 41 degrees 24 minutes north, longitude 62 degrees 55 minutes west. It was impossible to burn her, and she is therefore a danger to navigation.

The Vesuvius in Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—After having been out of service for more than a year, during which time she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, the United States dynamite gun vessel Vesuvius went into commission at League Island Navy Yard at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Lieut. Commander John E. Pillsbury, five other officers, and the crew of sixty-four men reported at League Island for duty this morning and they at once went aboard the vessel and the simple ceremony of commissioning the ship was soon over. The cruiser's stores and ammunition are ready for her, and will be put aboard at once, and the ship will sail in a few days for Southern waters to watch for filibusters.

THE CONDITIONS IN CUBA

J. A. WOOD DENIES STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN MONEY.

Havana, He Says, Is Not Infested by Insurgents—Disputes Many of the Facts Published by the Senator-elect.

The representations of Hernando De Soto Money, member of Congress and Senator-elect from Mississippi, as to the state of affairs in Cuba, are pronounced to be incorrect in many particulars by J. A. Wood, the architect, of 153 Broadway, who was in Cuba at the time of Mr. Money's visit, and has personally investigated the situation there.

"I cannot understand," said Mr. Wood, to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday, "how an educated man, carrying the passport of another nation, and asking protection and receiving it, can so degrade himself as to publish statements that will work injury, without first determining the responsibility of the source from which he secures his information."

Mr. Wood's business affairs have taken him to Cuba every year, but one, since 1886, and he is personally known to many prominent Cubans. During his last visit to the island, which terminated Saturday, Jan. 2, four days after Mr. Money's arrival in Havana, he traversed in safety a part of the territory which Mr. Money has declared to be unsafe and at the mercy of the

CHAPMAN ON THE STAND

POLICE CAPTAIN TELLS OF THE SEELEY DINNER.

He Says He Was Locked Out When He First Appeared—Saw Nothing Wrong—Little Egypt Says She Did Nothing Wrong.

Police Captain Chapman and Little Egypt, the dancer, were put on the stand yesterday in the investigation into the raid on the Seeley dinner at Sherry's Dec. 19.

Col. E. C. James, counsel for the prosecution, and Lawyer Hart, who have been arguing all through the trial on the rights and duties of Police Captains, kept up their argument. It was admitted early in the trial that Sherry's was a place of business with a liquor-tax certificate under the excise law. Mr. Hart explained that Sherry's was what is known as a Raines law hotel. It was the imperative duty of the Captain, he said, to enter and investigate such a place. Such arguments led up to the calling of Capt. Chapman yesterday morning.

James J. Armstrong was the first witness of the morning. He is the theatrical agent at 10 Union Square, by whom W. S. Moore, the stepfather of Anabelle is employed. Mr. Armstrong corroborated the testimony of Moore in many important things.

Capt. Chapman's Story.

Then came Capt. Chapman. Mr. Hart conducted his direct examination. The Captain said he was in command of the Tenderloin Station.

"What instructions were you given when you took charge?" began Mr. Hart.

"The Chief told me I should rule the precinct with an iron hand and prevent crime and iniquity without fear or favor to any one," was the reply.

The witness told of Moore's visit to the police station Dec. 19. He said Moore asked him what he would do if he knew an improper entertainment was to be given in his precinct. "I told him," the Captain continued, "I would stop it if possible, and if necessary, would arrest all concerned, no matter who they might be." He said Moore then told him the story of Anabelle. "I asked Moore where the entertainment was," said the witness. "He answered, 'Sherry's.' 'Sherry's?' I exclaimed. 'Impossible. I have known Sherry for fifteen years. He is a friend of mine, and would not permit such a thing.' He answered: 'They are at dinner now.'"

Capt. Chapman said he told Moore to go out and see Sherry, and Moore answered that he had seen Manager Flauraud, and had told the manager what was to occur and that Mr. Flauraud had said: "They have hired the room and can do whatever they please."

The Captain Shut Out.

The witness said he and his two detectives, Caddell and Walters, went to Sherry's and tried to gain admission at 1:30 A. M. "I went to the Thirty-seventh Street entrance," he said. "A tall man, whose name I know to be Wilson, was standing there. I showed him my shield, and told him I was the Police Captain. He slammed the door in my face and rushed up stairs. From where we were, I could hear the noise and shouting up stairs. It ceased when Wilson rushed up stairs. In a few moments Wilson returned and opened the door to let a man and woman pass out. Officer Caddell rushed up to the door and put his foot inside. I followed immediately and Wilson put out his hand to stop me. I said I was the Police Captain, and Wilson stammered, "Oh!'

"The three of us went straight up the stairs. At the head of these stairs was a door. It opened at my knock, and I asked the man there where the reception room was. He pointed to a door down the corridor. This door I opened.

"Who were in that room?" asked Mr. Hart.

"About eight women and four men," was the answer. "I do not remember them all, but the men I know were Mr. Harper, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Seeley, and Mr. Rich. Of the women I particularly remember Cora Routt." The witness said Cora Routt was changing her costume and talking to Mr. Rich. He also said others were preparing to take their part in the performance. He claimed he said to Miss Routt: "You are a disgrace to your sex in that condition."

"Phipps then came to me," continued the witness, "and asked, 'What do you want?' I answered, 'I am the Police Captain of this precinct.' The moment I said that Cora Routt ran behind some curtains."

Guests Did Not Rush In.

"The four men in the room came up to me, and I informed them what I was there for. Then Mr. Rich and Mr. Seeley told me who were there. I answered that it made no difference, that no violations of the law would be permitted anyhow. They said no violations were intended, and I could stay and see for myself. Nobody came rushing into the room while I was there. The guests were at the table enjoying themselves. At the invitation of Mr. Seeley I did go out in the dining room. There I was introduced as Capt. Chapman, and all the guests clapped their hands. I told them what I was there for, and a gray-mustached man, whom I was informed was old Mr. Seeley, said:

"'Captain, you are mistaken. We do not intend to give a performance different from that of any vaudeville theatre in the city. We do not blame you. We cannot see how you could act otherwise under the circumstances. We only hope you will stay and see our performance.'

"I begged to be excused, as I had some business to attend to. They offered me some champagne and cigars, which I refused. I only touched my lips to one glass of champagne because I was informed the names of a number of prominent men were cut upon it."

Chapman Saw Nothing Wrong.

In answer to further questions Capt. Chapman said there appeared to be no disposition to conceal anything from him. Mr. Rich showed him the signs that were to decorate Miss Renwood, who impersonated "Santa Claus Up to Date" in a Trilby costume. The Captain said he found nothing wrong in the signs and bade the dinners good-bye. On his way out, he said, he told Manager Flauraud he, as manager, would be held responsible for any violations of the law.

The witness said he had since called upon Louis V. Sherry, and Mr. Sherry said, "Captain, what are you going to do?" "I said," he continued, "'Mr. Sherry, I am sorry for you, but I was in duty bound to investigate the complaint.' 'Why didn't you see my manager?' I answered, 'I didn't see him until I was talking to the gentlemen in the dressing room.'"

The cross-examination by Col. James did not shake the Captain's story.

"Has not Sherry's always been a respectable place?" asked Col. James.

"Yes, Sir, so far as I know. I never heard anything against it, and I was much surprised."

Captain Did Not Know Moore.

In reply to a question the witness said he had never known Moore until the latter came to the police station to tell him about the dinner.

Moore Was Not Under Oath.

"Did you put him under oath as to his statement?" asked Col. James, aggressively. "No, Sir, I did not," was the reply.

"You simply accepted his statement."

"Yes, Sir, I questioned him about it."

"Did you make an effort to get any warrant from the Chief of Police to enter the premises?" "No, Sir, it wasn't necessary."

This angered the lawyer. "I ask that these words, 'it wasn't necessary' be stricken out," he said. They were stricken out.

"Do you want it to be understood that you invaded that place upon Moore's unsworn statement in the manner you described?" "Yes."

"Since you have been in the precinct have you been complained of for entering premises without authority?" "Not as I recollect."

"Since you were at Sherry's have you been on intimate terms with Mr. Moore?" "No, Sir, I have been down to see him several times, and served him with subpoenas."

Gave Annabelle His Photograph.

"Is it true you have exchanged photographs with Annabelle, his stepdaughter?" The Captain stirred uneasily and answered, "Yes, Sir, but I would like to explain." He said he had met Annabelle in the Chief's office and told her he was proud to see a woman adopt the course she did. "She had her photograph there, and gave it to me on condition that I would give her one of mine," he said. Col. James then questioned the Captain on his visit to Sherry's.

"How long did you stay in the dressing room?" he said. "About three or four minutes."

The witness said he saw Miss Warren do her dance, and saw Miss Renwood. Col. James asked him whether he saw anything out of the way while he was there. "No, Sir," was the answer, "I didn't wait long enough."

The witness said he had always investigated complaints like that Moore had made.

"Did you ever say to Louis V. Sherry, 'I am sorry, Mr. Sherry. This is all a mistake?'" "No, Sir; I said: 'I am sorry for you, Mr. Sherry.'"

The Captain then left the stand, and Commissioner Grant adjourned the hearing until 2 o'clock.

The largest crowd that has yet been to the trial sought admittance in the afternoon. Several hundreds were turned away.

Little Egypt Denies Wrongdoing.

Without any preliminary, the woman was called by Mr. Hart. In broken English she said she was known as "Little Egypt," but her name was Ashea Waba. She said her contract with Phipps called for two turns, one of them an Oriental dance and another a pose. She denied there had been anything wrong with her dance. She had been hired to appear before a dinner of "artists," and her costume was the same she is now wearing at a Broadway music hall. Two men came running up to her at one time and said: "Quick," "trouble," and "police." They led her up to a room, where she was kept for nearly an hour. After that they told her she need not "pose."

No amount of questioning on the part of Mr. Hart could make the witness say she had done anything wrong.

The remainder of the session was taken up with an examination of the detective who accompanied the Captain, and who corroborated his story, and the musicians, who declared that they saw nothing out of the way during the dinner.

The examination was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BIDS FOR THE CANAL BONDS.

Offers to Advance More than Three Times the Proposed Loan.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—State Controller Roberts to-day at noon opened bids at his office for a loan of $4,000,000 in canal improvement 3 per cent. gold bonds. The following proposals were received:

E. B. Underhill, New York City, $500,000 at 100; H. H. Williams, Hackensack, N. J., $600,000 at 102.10; Henry C. Harper and others, as trustees, New York City, $30,000 at 100½; same parties, $20,000; same price; Paul Fenn, New York City, $100,000 at 100.001; R. Pentland, New York City, $300,000 at 101¼; Walter M. Norton, Bristol, Conn., $250,000 at 103.10; $250,000 at 103.02; $1,000,000 at 102.57; C. Leffingwell, New York City, $743,000 at 107⅛; E. E. Rich, Hillsdale, N. J., $250,000 at 102.50; Albany County Savings Bank, $100,000 at par; F. S. Donnell, New York City, $500,000 at 98.41; $350,000 at 99.901; $250,000 at 100.089; Hicks Bros., New York City, $1,000,000 at 98.007; Joseph E. Gavin, Buffalo, $500,000 at 100.165; $500,000 at 100.215; Albert L. Judson, for whole or any part of the issue, at 100.061, conditioned upon said bonds being made exempt from taxation by law; Controller Roberts, $1,500,000 at par for school and United States deposit funds. The aggregate of the bids was for $12,743,000.

Controller Roberts after he had finished reading the proposals announced that he had no doubt that the bonds would be exempted from taxation. He intended having a bill introduced to that end, and had received assurances from the lawmaking body that it would be passed. The Controller stated that he felt exceedingly gratified with the bids. He would undoubtedly make the final awards within a couple of weeks.

CAUCUS ON BIMETALLISM.

Republican Senators Discuss the Resolution for a Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus this morning for the purpose of considering the bimetallic resolution reported to it by the caucus committee, of which Mr. Wolcott of Colorado is Chairman.

Mr. Chandler, who has given to the question his personal attention, in the absence of the Chairman, was asked if he knew the resolution as framed was satisfactory to all elements in the Senate and could pass without opposition.

While Mr. Chandler was able to say that "a resolution providing for a conference to secure bimetallism by international agreement" would pass without opposition, he could not assure his associates that the one agreed to by the committee would meet with unanimous approval. As worded by the committee, the resolution calls for a conference to arrange for the "free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio by international agreement."

Free-silver Democrats and Republicans and Populists insist that the words "free coinage" should be changed so as to read "free and unlimited coinage." Several other changes were suggested as essential to secure absolute harmony, and the caucus then adjourned until Friday. No other subject was discussed.

THE TREASURER PERPLEXED.

By a Question of Duties on the Mapleson Opera Costumes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A question involving the ownership of operatic costumes and scenery is before the Treasury Department, arising out of the recent collapse of Col. Mapleson's opera troupe in Boston, Mass.

Some five months ago this English opera company came to the United States, and brought with them the necessary costumes and scenery for elaborate operatic performances. These importations were admitted free of duty under the customs laws, which permit such entry on condition of filing a bond for the exportation of the articles after six months' use. The opera company, having become involved in financial difficulties in Boston, the costumes and scenery have been attached for debt and ordered sold.

The Treasury is now asked by the bondsmen to interfere for their protection, but the Treasury does not see its way clear to step in between the opera company and its creditors. Should the costumes and scenery be sold, the bondsmen will be responsible to the Government for the payment of the duties at the expiration of the six months. Other complications as to the rights of individuals to certain costumes have also arisen to further confuse the matter.

Two of the Cars Derailed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—Two cars of the Pan Handle Limited No. 5, which left the city at 9:30 o'clock last night, were derailed near McDonald by a broken rail, and the occupants were badly shaken up. The cars which suffered damage were on the rear of the train—the Columbus (Ohio) sleeper Thisbe and the private car of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which were Mr. Roberts and a party of Eastern gentlemen, among them ex-Gov. Pattison, Thomas H. Johnson, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Southwest system, and other Directors of the road. Mr. Johnson was thrown into the aisle, bruising his left side and shoulder. He was removed to his home, in Pittsburg, but was not dangerously injured. None of the passengers in the sleeper was injured seriously. The train was delayed about three and a half hours.

M'ALPIN WON THE MATCH

DEFEATED WORK BY NINE BIRDS AT THE BABYLON TRAPS.

The Match Was Shot in Half a Gale of Wind—Each Man Did Well Under the Conditions—Two of McAlpin's Guns Broke.

Several members of the Westminster Kennel Club made a trip to the club grounds, at Babylon, yesterday morning to witness the pigeon match between George Work and G. S. McAlpin. It proved to be by far the best match of the season, despite the fact that a bitterly cold northwest wind swept over the traps and made it uncomfortable for spectators, and particularly hard for the shooters.

George Work is a veteran among pigeon shooters. He has met and defeated the best shots in this country and in England. McAlpin is a comparatively new man at the game, but he has made a record that has placed him in the front ranks already. Each man yesterday shot at 200 birds, each stood on the thirty-yard mark, and the boundary was thirty yards. The wind was blowing half a gale, and swept from the shooters over the traps. This made the birds, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been a very fast lot, livelier than ever. Nearly every one was a driver or a right-quartering driver.

F. S. Moore was selected as referee, and Jacob Pentz acted as scorer. George Work was handled by Fred Hoey and George McDonald. G. S. McAlpin won by a score of 151 kills to George Work's 142. These scores look small for men known to be experts, but, considering the conditions, they were good.

George Work was the first to face the traps. He called "pull," the trap fell down like a house of cards, and a blue bird, a low driver, shot out. The two barrels of Mr. Work's gun barked, a few feathers fluttered to the ground, and then the bird went over the boundary and fell dead. McAlpin had better luck, and a right quarterer dropped safely inside. Both killed in the next round, and then Work drew a twisting driver, and it got away without being hit. Work missed his seventh, a right quartering driver, and his eighth, a driver, carried the lead safely over the boundary, and then fell dead. McAlpin's first miss was his seventh bird, a driver. His eleventh, an incomer, got away, and so did his nineteenth, a driver.

At the end of the first 25 McAlpin had killed 22 and Work 18, three of Work's misses having dropped outside the boundary.

In the next 25 McAlpin increased his lead, killing 20 to Work's 18. Work picked up a little on the next string, killing 19 to McAlpin's 17, and he gained 1 bird on the fourth string, killing 16 to McAlpin's 15. The score when half the match was shot was: McAlpin, 74; Work, 71.

McAlpin gained 1 bird on the fifth string of 25, 2 on the sixth, 4 on the seventh, and Work gained 1 on the last, making the total score: McAlpin, 151; Work, 142. McAlpin had thirteen birds drop dead out of bounds. Work lost nine the same way. McAlpin used three guns during the match, two breaking. The scores:

George Work—* 2 0 2 * 2 0 * 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 * 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 * * 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1897.
TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

We are informed that application is about to be made to the Court for the issuance of Receivers' Certificates, to take precedence of your mortgage.

In the opinion of your Committee, it is absolutely necessary that bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the agreement, shall do so at once, in case they desire to have their interests protected.

The Committee is confident of their ability to protect the bondholders' interests, provided their hands are strengthened by the deposit of additional bonds, and they urgently advise prompt action on the part of bondholders who have not already deposited. Foreclosure proceedings under the mortgage will be commenced, in event of nonpayment of the coupon in default, at the earliest possible moment.

The time for deposit of bonds is limited to January 20th after which no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be fixed later by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY,
} Committee.

Mortgage Investors
can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / N.E.Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
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SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four 44-100 dollars ($59,854.44). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York at New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 6 and 61 for $1,000 each.
No. 198 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1897.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1897.

Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip,
Local Investment Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Augustus Floyd,
32 PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull, but firm. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The stock market stood still during the most of yesterday. Here and there an occasional spurt of activity was shown, but it did not last long or accomplish much. It looks more and more as if we were to have no Wall Street life till we get a new Congress at work.

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Abounding rumors pass current. Not one of them seems to have any basis outside of the imaginations of speculators, who vainly hope, by petty inventions, to win a passing profit.

***

The most important factor in the stock market at the moment is the fact that there are practically no stocks being carried in brokers' offices. The securities of the country are now owned more largely outright than ever before, and brokers' offices are bare. This is significant, too, beyond any offhand calculation. It shows how little the ordinary old-time influences can now count in affecting quotations. The thin margins of old times, with their pressing penalties, are no longer important Wall Street factors.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ⅝; both the 4s, 1925, and the 5s, ⅛. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛. There were sales of $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¾, $500 do at 111¼, $7,000 do at 111½@111⅝, and $18,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120¾@120⅞.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Mich. Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs	¾	M., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tob. pf	1½	Nat. Lead	1
A., T. & S.F. all in pd.	½	Nor. Pacific	½
A., T. & S. F. pf	¾	O., R. & N. pf	½
C., B. & Q.	¾	St. P. & O.	¾
Chicago Gas	¾	South. Ry. pf	¾
C. & Northwestern pf.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅝
C., R. I. & P.	⅞	Texas Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Del. & Hudson	¾	U. S. Leather	½
Manhattan	1	U. S. Leather pf	1⅜

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil pf	2	L. E. & W. pf	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Long Island	3
Can. Southern	½	Nat. Starch 1st pf	4
C., H. V. & T.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	1	W. & L. E.	1⅜
Laclede Gas	⅝	W. & L. E. pf	6⅛

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Chic. & Erie 1st	1½	Ohio South. 1st	1
Ga. Pacific 1st	1	St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. River 5s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	1
Long Island 4s	½	St. P. gen. 4s, S. A.	2
N. Y., B. & M. Bch. con. 5s	¾		

BONDS DECLINED.

S. V. & N. E. 4s 1 | U. P., D. & G. 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,227,888; balances, $7,556,319; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,250,040.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange slightly easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.88¼@$4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95½@95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis, 25c discount to par.

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Yesterday's recession of ½ per cent. in rates for time money and commercial paper was simply a further reflection of last Saturday's bank statement. The break was expected on Monday, but a somewhat heavier demand than usual on that day kept rates up.

The demand for mercantile paper continues to increase and the supply to keep small. Brokers say that there are fewer commercial bills in the market than at this period of the year for some time. Houses making a specialty of mercantile paper also report that they find it difficult to keep any paper on hand. Assortments are limited and amounts are small.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 97¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 76¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 15¼. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 95¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 57½, Reading at 13⅝, Louisville at 50⅜, and Pennsylvania at 53¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 9-16, for money and were unchanged, at 111⅝, for the account.

The open market price of gold was ¼d lower, at 77s 10¾d. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 37½c and exchange on London at 25f 22½c.

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As illustrative of the sentiment among European investors, The London Railway News, in a review of the financial year just past, says:

"Investors in railway and other sound industrial enterprises have no reasonable ground to complain that the year which has passed has treated them unkindly. There is not a security which—except for some special and local influence—does not stand at a higher price than it did when 1895 passed away to the record of history. The year has, nevertheless, been an eventful one, and has contributed its full share of important incidents to the pages of our annual register.

"The new year was ushered in by that never to be sufficiently deplored Jameson raid, and it closes with the oft-threatened interference of the United States with the relations of Spain and its revolting Cuban subjects. Similar interference in the Venezuelan territorial question, the excitement of the Presidential election, and the strain to which the National credit of the State was subjected demoralized the commerce and financial relations between this country and America. Politics elsewhere have not had any very marked effect upon commerce and finance. The ever-present Eastern question has assumed at times a more acute phase, accentuated by riots and massacres; but the peace of Europe has not been at any time seriously threatened.

"The stock markets have suffered during the greater part of the year so far as the actual volume of business was concerned from reaction following last year's excessive speculation in mining ventures. The excitement was transferred for a time from South African to West Australian mines, but the latter in their turn failed to maintain the highest prices reached, and more reasonable views and expectations as to this form of enterprise were established, with the consequent destruction of a large amount of supposed wealth.

"The usual result followed in the restriction of investment for a time to securities of undoubted stability, and under the pressure of continued purchases these were forced to unprecedented values. Favored by unusually cheap money, a large amount of veiled speculation was carried on in first-class stocks, buyers securing for a time the difference between their yield and the interest paid on the purchase money. The rise in the bank rate caused an immediate check to such operations, and within a few days corporation and colonial stocks and home railway prior charges lost the greater portion of the advance which had previously been established.

"The markets have since been inactive, and up to the present have given no indication as to the probable direction which speculative energy will take. The general course of transactions during the year may be indicated by the statement that in the first six months there was an average rise of 5 per cent. in representative securities from all departments of the house, while in the second half of the year one-half of this advance was lost, leaving still an improvement on the year's dealings."

PROSPECTS ARE ENCOURAGING.

Mr. William L. Bull of Edward Sweet & Co., ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, in talking of stock market prospects yesterday, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Putting aside all considerations of temporary fluctuations in values or the course of speculative securities, and looking at the conditions and influences now in force in the business and industrial world, I can see no reason to doubt the prosperity which the future appears to hold out.

"There is one factor in the situation now exerting considerable influence, and the chief reason for the hesitation which general business is now showing. The great trouble with the American people is their extreme confidence or conservatism in matters of business. Some years ago people were too confident. They manufactured and extended and pushed ahead until they overstepped themselves.

"Then came the downward swing of the pendulum. In the past two or three years we have had business depression and shrinking values. The business community gradually became more conservative. During that time capitalists of the country suffered successive shocks. Their confidence was shaken by repeated disasters. The adoption of a free-silver platform by one of the leading political parties was the culminating shock. The mere possibility of such Socialistic principles as those represented by Mr. Bryan prevailing was enough to kill what confidence there was remaining.

"These years of depression and fright have made the whole business community timid, and disposed to do nothing until there are actual evidences of the turning of the tide. We are now suffering from over-conservatism, and it is just as extreme as was the overconfidence of a few years ago.

"A reasonable business revival will do much to change this sentiment. A tangible improvement in trade will be the ocular evidence that capitalists want to see before they take risks.

"The influences which will bring about this improvement are numerous. Most important is the immense balance of trade in our favor. That shows a most excellent state of affairs. Consider that we are a great gold-producing country, and, that if we can keep the balance of trade in our favor we can retain our gold product here in the country, and you there have one of the great benefits coming from our being the world's creditor.

"The abundance and cheapness of money is another important factor. Banks everywhere report immense receipts. Money is coming out from all sources. This must lead to activity in trade. With loans easy to negotiate and rates extremely low, the business man will find one great obstacle taken out of his path.

"One more point: Probably for the first time since it has been a great financial centre, New York is a heavy lender of money to Europe. There is no doubt about this. I personally know of a number of large financial institutions that have loaned considerable amounts of money on sterling exchange collateral. That is an indication of our easy financial condition.

"There is no lack of bullish factors. No reason exists why business and trade should not show vast improvement in the near future. Give business men the assurance that they have an Executive and a Congress who will work in perfect harmony with one another, and who will legislate in some way to correct existing evils, and they will not wait for results, but will go ahead immediately. They have not had such assurance for many years. At last it seems within reach.

"I, of course, deprecate excessive legislation, and I do not think we shall have to suffer from it. But the passage of measures which will settle the tariff and financial questions, no matter whether those measures be Democratic or Republican, is necessary. Mr. McKinley and the coming Congress, I think, recognize this necessity.

"If they will settle these agitated issues without any wrangling, the business community will be reassured and will go ahead.

"And business improvement will mean advancing prices in the stock markets—more than that, it will mean activity."

GOOD SOUTHERN TRADE.

Cincinnati is an important distributing and Clearing House point. There is, consequently, interest in the following from an authority in that city:

"The pig iron trade has been particularly dull, all business being confined to small amounts, but furnaces are not stocked with iron. A weaker market is reported for dry goods, though jobbers report a good trade with the South and a poor trade in all other directions. The pork packers, however, report a considerable increase in the volume of their jobbing trade, though there is no increase in the volume of business in round lots. Grocers report a better inquiry for almost all of their goods, but the battle between the coffee and sugar giants causes an unsettled market in these two articles, and no one feels inclined to carry large stocks of them with the dangers of a steady decline. The statistical position of coffee is apparently stronger, and it is said a pool controls the Santos coffee market, and that green coffee will likely remain firm.

"Banks report that pay rolls are well maintained, but there is no marked increase. Prices of farm products, excepting wheat, have rarely been so low. The produce commission merchants find it difficult to dispose of what arrives, which is attributed to the unseasonable weather, though the receipts are not large. There probably never was such a quantity of eggs in cold storage, and prices so low as as present. Fruits and vegetables never were so cheap, potatoes selling for less than 30 cents per bushel, and good apples to be had in single barrels for $1.25 a barrel, and all other fruits and vegetables in proportion.

"The first five days of the year banks found the routine business heavy, and clearings increased considerably over a year ago, but the past two days they fell off very materially, so that for the week clearings are smaller than a year ago. The borrowing demand for money is disappointingly light, while deposits have increased exceptionally rapidly. The gains in deposits of this city have been aggravated by the bank troubles in Chicago and the Northwest, as the West evidently has considerable confidence in the financial stability of the Cincinnati banking institutions. As a result of this gain in loanable funds, money continues easy. Rates tended toward firmness early, but this lasted but a couple of days. Discounting has been at 5 and 6 per cent. Brokers have found plenty of money for their prime collateral call loans, with banks and individuals, at 3 and 3½ per cent., and a few collateral time loans were negotiated at 4 and 5 per cent."

COMPARISONS AT PITTSBURG.

There was but little business transacted at the single call of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange this forenoon, yet in some respects the day shows a decided advantage over the corresponding Saturday, Jan. 11, 1896. The actual number of the shares of stock sold to-day was not quite equal to one-third of the shares sold the same day last year, but there was $1,000 bonds sold at this morning's session, none being sold last year. In this respect, therefore, the two days are about on a par, but they differ in others. There were decidedly more bids and offers made this morning than there were last year. This is in harmony with the increased demand at the present time. To-day there were 51 stocks quoted, against 29 a year ago. The demand has certainly increased, and the brokers have a larger number of orders to execute than they have had at any previous Saturday in months. The reason they do not execute them is because holders are very firm in their prices and ask pretty stiff figures, considering all things.—Pittsburg Commercial.

AS BOSTON VIEWS IT.

A leading Boston banker, in conversation to-day, recognized prevailing dullness in the money market, but expressed hope that the abundance of funds and the improvement in general business, which he expected to see ere long, would supply uses for money. The stock market of New York holds out no promise of activity for the moment. The local market has asserted certain independence of Wall Street, and brokers have worked up quite an interest in Boston's mining specialty. A disposition to realize profits interrupts steady advance, and attention is transferred from some of the high to the low-priced shares. These can be made active if professional traders co-operate to that end, and supplement the moderate outside orders with pool buying. Orders are indispensable to success in stock speculation, and if they do not spring up naturally they must be provided by arrangement, or there can be no market. The present rut of dullness has been a long one and is a deep one, and nothing seems to occur capable of lifting the market to a better level. Perhaps the most consoling thought is that dullness fails to force any considerable selling of long stock. Even the Delaware and Hudson dividend episode did not dislodge much stock. This is, of ecurse, negative consolation, and scarcely as satisfying as signs of improvement would be.—Boston Herald.

LONDON AND ST. PAUL.

A London financial newspaper predicting increasing earnings and a probable surplus for an American railroad company is a curiosity. The London Statist, however, presents such a noteworthy example. In referring to the St. Paul property, The Statist says:

"The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad continues to experience very heavy diminutions in its receipts. In November the decline in its gross earnings was $678,000, expenditure was reduced $280,000, and net earnings declined $398,000. For the five months the total decrease in gross receipts amounted to $1,136,000, expenditure was reduced only $15,000, and net earnings declined $1,121,000. In the first three weeks of December there has been a further decline in gross receipts of about $220,000. With the small Spring wheat crop of the Northwest it appears probable that a further appreciable shrinkage in earnings will be witnessed. At the same time, it should be noted that we are now approaching a period when the contrast will be with heavy expenditure in 1896, and that consequently any further decline in gross receipts may be offset by savings in expenditure.

"For the six months ended December, 1895, with an increase of $3,273,000 in gross receipts, expenditure only increased $702,000, and it has been in comparison with these light outlays in 1895 that the company has found it difficult to effect economies during the past six months. In the six months ended June, 1896, however, with an increase of about $2,100,000 in gross receipts, expenditure was increased over $1,900,000. When the comparison comes to be made with these outlays, savings will probably be shown. For the year to June 30, 1896, the net surplus available for dividend on ordinary stock was $3,554,000.

"A decline of $1,100,000 for the five months reduces the balance for ordinary to about $2,400,000, irrespective of any further diminution in net earnings. We believe, however, that no further appreciable decline in net earnings will be witnessed, and that consequently the company, for the year to June 30, 1896, will be able to pay a 4 per cent. dividend, calling for $1,838,000, and to show a small surplus balance. Milwaukee shares at the present time are quoted at 75¼, and, on a 4 per cent. basis, give a return of £5 6s. 8d."

WALL STREET TALK.

There is promise of a fight for the Presidency of the Leather Company.

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According to the gossip of the Street, the Omaha dividend will not be less than 2½ per cent.

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The short interest in Manhattan is growing large. The Street estimates it at from 15,000 to 18,000 shares.

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The American Sugar Refineries Company holds its annual meeting in Jersey City to-day. The rumors of an extra dividend will be shelved after 12 o'clock.

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In some quarters considerable attention is being paid to Missouri Pacific. A clique of traders is said to contemplate some movement in the stock.

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Philadelphia is circulating rumors of increases in Reading's business.

ANNUAL BANK ELECTIONS.

Complying with the provisions of the National Banking law, the stockholders of all National banks held their annual meetings yesterday and elected Directors for the ensuing year. Elections were also held in many State banks. There were very few changes in the Boards of Directors in this city, and none of much importance, although one was not without significance. William P. St. John, who resigned from the Presidency of the Mercantile National bank during the last campaign, retired from the directorate of that bank and of the Second National bank. Eben B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company, was elected to succeed him at the Mercantile bank, and Henry T. Carey filled the place made vacant by his retirement from the Second National. Another vacancy in the same directorate, caused by the death of A. B. Darling, was filled by the election of H. Blanchard Dominick.

Daniel S. Lamont, the Secretary of War, was elected a Director of the National Union Bank, in place of C. H. Payne. George G. Allen was elected to the directorate of the Third National Bank, in place of Gen. T. B. Woodward, who died last year. At the Seventh National Bank, John A. Sullivan replaced H. A. Rogers.

In the majority of instances only Directors were chosen at yesterday's meetings, the organization of the bank being deferred to another meeting.

The elections resulted as follows:

Liberty—Henry C. Tinker, Henry Graves, George F. Baker, E. F. C. Young, William Runkle, Dumont Clarke, John H. Starin, H. C. Fahnestock, Garret A. Hobart, Henry W. Maxwell, J. C. Garland, Charles G. Emery, E. C. Converse.

Tradesmen's—Julius Kaufman, Thomas B. Kent, John A. Tweedy, James Macnaughtan, Cornelius B. Mitchell, David S. Walton, Willis S. Paine, A. Swan Brown, David H. Bates, Clarence Whitman, William H. Wolverton, Isaiah Josephi, Allan Macnaughtan, James W. Clawson, John G. Zabriskie. At a subsequent meeting, James Macnaughtan was re-elected President, and David H. Bates, Vice President.

Importers and Traders'—John Arbuckle, Henry C. Hulbert, Edward A. Price, James R. Plum, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Edward C. Rice, Russell Sage, Randolph W. Townsend, Edward Townsend, Edward van Volkenburgh, and Antony Wallach.

Hide and Leather.—D. S. Ramsay, Charles A. Schieren, Thomas Keck, Eugene G. Blackford, John J. Lapham, Richard Young, A. Augustus Healy, George F. Perkins, S. P. Mendel, William L. Moffat, and William G. Hoople.

Franklin.—Ellis H. Roberts, Charles F. James, E. M. Cutler, Thomas L. James, Philip Carpenter, Joseph Beckel, T. P. Huffman, W. L. Jacques, C. S. Brainerd, Jr., George West, and Charles W. Hackett. An amendment to the articles of association was passed, reducing the number of Directors from fifteen to eleven.

East River.—David Banks, Charles Banks, William H. Hume, Raymond Jenkins, William Phelps, Augustus D. Porter, and Joseph Rogers. The board will henceforth have seven instead of eight Directors, the vacancy created by the death of Charles Jenkins not being filled.

Lincoln—Thomas L. James, Alfred Van Santvoord, William R. Grace, Noah Davis, Matthew C. D. Borden, H. Walter Webb, Charles C. Clarke, Marcellus Hartley, James D. Layng, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Irving—Charles S. Brown, Charles F. Mattlage, John R. Waters, Charles H. Fancher, John W. Castree, W. H. B. Totton, S. B. Downes, John W. Nix, Henry Kroger, James Craig.

New York County—Joseph Park, S. F. Jayne, Charles B. Webster, Francis L. Leland, Isidor Straus, Hobart J. Park, William H. Jennison. The board subsequently organized and elected Francis L. Leland President, William H. Jennison Vice President, and F. M. Breese cashier.

Butchers and Drovers'—George W. Quintard, Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, William H. Chase, John A. Delanoy, Max Danziger, Henry Hofheimer, George F. Johnson, Henry B. Pye, Adolph D. Bendheim.

Chase—Henry W Cannon, Samuel Thomas, Edward Tuck, James J. Hill of St. Paul, Minn.; Calvin S. Brice, John G. Moore, and William H. Porter. Board organized and re-elected Henry W. Cannon, President, William H. Porter, Vice President, and J. T. Mills, Jr., Cashier.

Fourth—J. Edward Simmons, Frederick Mead, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles S. Smith, William S. Opdyke, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson, Marcus A. Bettman, James G. Cannon. The present executive officers will be re-elected.

Continental—Edmund D. Randolph, John T. Agnew, Henry M. Taber, Charles H. Marshall, Fredric Taylor, Horace Porter, Benjamin Perkins, Edward C. Sturges, and Cord Meyer. Organization to-day.

Seventh—John A. Sullivan, Alfred Wagstaff, Hugh Kelly, John McAnerney, Patrick Farrelly, Charles Siedler, J. Preston McAnerney, Vincent H. Lamarche, Eugene Bissell, Erskine Hewitt, Chas. W. Dayton, and George W. Adams. Mr. Sullivan, who was United States Internal Revenue Collector in the Second District, and is Vice President of the New York branch of the City Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, was elected in place of Henry A. Rogers. The organization will be next week.

Republic—George B. Carhart, Oliver S. Carter, Sumner R. Stone, D. H. McAlpin, William H. Tillinghast, George C. Rand, Charles R. Flint, James S. Warren, William Barbour, James A. Blair, Eugene H. Pullen, and Henry B. Stokes. At a subsequent meeting, Oliver S. Carter was re-elected President and Eugene H. Pullen Vice President.

Mechanics'—Henry E. Nesmith, Alexander E. Orr, William B. Kendall, Charles H. Isham, Lowell Lincoln, Henry Hentz, Charles M. Pratt, Henry Talmadge, John Sinclair, and Horace E. Garth.

Bank of New York—James M. Constable, Charles D. Leverich, George H. Byrd, James Moir, Gustave Amsinck, Anson W. Hard, Henry B. Laidlaw, Darius O. Mills, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, Ebenezer S. Mason, John Owsby Brown, and Henry C. Swords. Organization to-day.

Second—Amos R. Eno, Henry A. Hurlbut, Welcome G. Hitchcock, H. Blanchard Dominick, John L. Riker, William C. Brewster, Henry T. Carey, Charles B. Fosdick, George Sherman, John W. Aitken, and John Jacob Astor. Mr. Dominick succeeds the late Alfred B. Darling, and Mr. Carey succeeds William P. St. John.

Mercantile—John E. Borne, William C. Browning, George W. Crossman, Emanuel Lehman, Seth M. Milliken, James E. Nichols, Augustus G. Paine, George H. Sargent, Charles M. Vail, James M. Wentz, Isaac Wallach, Richard H. Williams, Frederick B. Schenck, and E. B. Thomas. Mr. Thomas, who is President of the Erie Railroad, succeeds William P. St. John.

Hanover—James T. Woodward, Vernon H. Brown, Sigourney W. Fay, Martin S. Fechheimer, Hudson Hoagland, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, Elijah P. Smith, Isidor Straus, James M. Donald, William Halls, Jr. The organization meeting takes place on Friday.

Merchants'—John A. Stewart, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Charles Stewart Smith, Jacob Wendell, Gustav H. Schwab, Donald Mackay, Robert M. Galloway, Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Henry W. Banks, and Edward Holbrook. Mr. Holbrook succeeds Joseph W. Ogden.

Manufacturers'—Horace F. Burroughs, William Dick, John H. Shults, Marvin Cross, John Loughran, William F. Garrison, Jacob Healey, Louis Wingren, James Rodwell, Andrew D. Baird, Conrad Muller, John Mollenhauer, George L. Fox, Bernard Gallagher, William Vogel.

State Banks.

Bank of the State of New York—Henry Hentz, James B. Colgate, R. L. Edwards, August Belmont, James Swann, E. T. Bedford, H. W. Poor, Robert Dunlap, C. W. Morse. At an organization meeting Mr. Edwards was elected President and Mr. Colgate Vice President.

Fourteenth Street Bank—Daniel B. Halstead, Morris E. Sterne, Charles Schneider, Charles P. Rogers, F. W. Kinsman, Jr., Frederick S. Howard, F. A. O. Schwarz, Richard I. Brewster, Casper Fechteler, R. Ross Appleton, Frank Seaman, George F. Vail, William J. Worrell. The board organized after its election and elected George F. Vail, President; F. S. Howard, Vice President, and W. J. Worrell, cashier.

Bowery—William E. Clark, Barak G. Coles, John S. Foster, Charles Gulden, Frederick S. Gwyer, B. Hollander, Abram Kling, Frank C. Mayhew, Martin Schreiber, Herman C. Strobel, and John D. Walsh. The articles of association were amended, reducing the Board of Directors from thirteen to eleven.

West Side Bank—Christian F. Tietjen, John Mulford, Joseph Stern, Mayer Elsemann, Fr. Beck, Frederick K. Keller, Samuel D. Styles, Charles Rohe, August Finck, W. Edgar Pruden, Thomas Stokes, George Karsch, S. W. Albro, Albert S. Roe, and Joseph Eastman.

Columbia Bank—Joseph Fox, Daniel T. Hoag, John H. Watson, William L. Skidmore, John S. Foster, Myer S. Isaacs, Charles Reed, Jacob W. Mack, Max J. Lissauer, Thomas P. Fiske, Simeon Ford, Lewis Seasongood, and D. H. Rowland.

Miscellaneous Elections.

Eagle Fire Insurance Company—James A. Roosevelt, Henry Meyer, Frederic W. Stevens, A. J. Clinton, Augustus F. Holly, Joseph H. Choate, John D. Skidmore, G. G. Williams, M. Bayard Brown, Charles De Rham, Jr., George G. De Witt, John L. Riker, John W. Condit. President A. J. Clinton and all of the other officers were re-elected.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company—Richard Kelly, George H. Prentiss, Simon Danzig, Solomon Mehrbach, John H. Waydell, Stephen Kelly, N. Lansing Zabriskie, Henry A. Morgan, John Byrns, Henry C. Rosenbaum, M. Feuchtwanger, Henry Steers, J. B. M. Grosvenor.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¼@65. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 550,094.11 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$174,100
Exports in the same period	40,480
Net imports	$133,620
Net exports, 1896	933,688
Net exports, 1895	6,498,667
Net exports, 1894	73,495
Net exports, 1893	2,032,193

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .18, 100 shares Bodie at .65, 800 shares Creede and Creek Consolidated at .12, 300 shares Crown Point at .25, 3,300 shares Iron Silver at .33, and 200 shares Sierra Nevada at .45.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The eighty-seventh semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York shows the total assets to be $10,362,224.39. This amount includes: Cash in banks, $306,032.86; cash in hands of agents and in course of collection, $802,866.76; real estate, $1,748,857.41; loans on stocks, $183,100; loans on bonds and mortgages, $423,786.71; interest due and accrued, $55,678.34. The remainder of the amount is made up of railroad and municipal bonds and bank stocks. The liabilities include a reserve premium fund of $4,280,827; unpaid losses, $464,377.07, and net surplus of $2,346,268.71. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

—According to the annual statement of the Home Life Insurance Company, the total income in 1896 was $2,054,540.72; the total disbursements, $1,705,963.40. The total assets admitted by the Insurance Department are $9,384,857.42. The total liabilities are $8,849,112.57, inclusive of the reserve on policies and deferred dividends, leaving the strong surplus of $1,035,744.85. The President of the Home Life Insurance Company is George E. Ide, and the other officers are William M. St. John, Vice President; Ellis W. Gladwin, Secretary; F. W. Chapin, Medical Director; William A. Marshall, Actuary, and William G. Low, counsel.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

$500 bond of Thousand Island Hotel Company, $10.

576 shares New York Bottling Company, $100 each, $10.

5 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each, $3,040 each.

$2,000 Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company 6 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1932, 116¾ per cent.

15 shares Inter-Island Construction Company, $100 each, $1 lot.

85 shares McCabe Manufacturing Company, $100 each, $225 lot.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW York, January 12, 1897.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOSEPH T. MOORE,
STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE S. HART,
CHARLES STERNBACH,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
EDWARD C. HOYT,
EDWARD E. POOR,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
AUGUST BELMONT,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GEORGE S. HICKOK,
GEORGE FRED'K VIETOR,
HERMANN OELRICHS.
And as Inspectors of Election:
JOHN M. CORNELL,
WM. D. BALDWIN,
BREWSTER MAVERICK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Edward E. Poor was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Joseph T. Moore, and Mr. Richard Delafield were similarly chosen as Vice Presidents.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 12th, 1897.
At an election for Directors held this day the following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Julius Kaufmann,	A. Swan Brown,
Thomas B. Kent,	David H. Bates,
John A. Tweedy,	Clarence Whitman,
James Macnaughtan,	William H. Wolverton,
Cornelius B. Mitchell,	Isaiah Josephi,
David S. Walton,	Allan Macnaughtan,
Willis S. Paine,	James W. Clawson.

John G. Zabriskie.
Inspectors of Election:
Simeon B. Chittenden,
A. V. W. Van Vechten,
David Murray.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Macnaughtan was unanimously re-elected President and David H. Bates Vice President.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, January

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¼	14¾	100	American Cotton Oil..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅝
55	56	240	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	55	55	55	55	− ½
13⅝	13½	1,005	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
112⅝	112½	18,385	American Sugar Refs.	111½	112⅜	111½	112½	+ ¾
101	102	225	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	100⅝	102¼	100⅞	102¼	....
70	70¼	3,802	American Tobacco.....	68⅝	70⅛	68¾	70	+ ⅛
105¾	107½	725	Am. Tobacco pf.....	104½	105⅞	104½	105⅝	+ 1½
23½	24½	15	Ann Arbor pf.....	23	23	23	23	....
14⅜	14⅝	545	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	2,117	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23	23⅝	23	23¾	+ ⅜
15½	15⅝	2,635	Baltimore & Ohio.....	16	16	14⅞	15¾	−1¼
11⅝	12	950	Bay State Gas.....	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
10¾	22	10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts....	22½	22½	22½	22½	....
44	45	170	Canada Southern.....	45	45	45	45	+ ½
17⅜	17⅛	1,215	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
72⅜	72½	6,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	71⅝	72⅛	71⅝	72⅛	+ ⅜
75¼	75⅝	3,185	Chicago Gas.....	74⅝	75⅜	74⅝	75⅝	+ ¾
74½	74⅝	8,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	74¼	74⅜	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅜
130	131	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	....
103	103½	860	Chi. & Northwestern.	102¾	103½	102¾	103	+ ⅛
153	155	100	Chi. & Northw. pf....	155	153	153	153	+1
67½	67⅝	1,910	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66⅞	67⅝	66⅞	67½	+ ⅞
28	23½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.....	28	28	28	28	− ½
23½	24¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
4	4½	100	C. & H. C., all in, pd..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
17¼	18	200	Col., H. V. & Tol.....	18	18	17½	17½	− ½
141	142	600	Consolidated Gas Co....	139⅜	140⅛	139⅜	140⅛	....
111¼	111½	1,815	Delaware & Hudson...	110⅝	111⅞	110⅝	111⅝	+ ¾
155	158	7	Del., Lack. & West....	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	....
14⅞	15½	200	Erie	15	15	15	15	+ ⅜
33	34	16	Erie 1st pf.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	....
33⅜	33¼	855	General Electric.....	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
34⅜	36	350	Illinois Steel Co.....	35	35	34½	35	−1
23¼	23½	700	Laclede Gas.....	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
67¼	68¼	375	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68¾	68¾	67½	67½	−1¼
151	153	5	Lake Shore.....	151½	151½	151½	151½	....
51½	54	450	Long Island.....	52	52	52	52	....
49¼	49⅝	3,560	Louisville & Nashville.	49	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛	+ ¼
88¼	88½	1,925	Manhattan Con.....	87⅜	88⅜	87	88⅛	+1
7½	9	17	Mexican Central.....	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	....
90	93	155	Michigan Central.....	91	91	91	91	+ ½
76	77½	15	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	78	78	78	78	....
13¾	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
30	30⅛	1,050	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	29½	30	29½	30	+ ½
20½	21	785	Missouri Pacific.....	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
22	23½	220	Mobile & Ohio.....	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
165	167	25	Morris & Essex.....	165½	165½	165½	165¾	....
23	24	100	National Lead Co.....	24	24	24	24	+1
88	89¼	48	National Lead Co. pf..	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	....
55	65	100	National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	−4
93½	94	10	New York Central.....	94	94	94	94	....
120	37	37	N. Y., Lack. & West..	120	120	120	120	+ ½
14	14⅜	1,065	Northern Pacific.....	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
33⅛	33⅜	676	Northern Pacific pf..	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	310	Ontario & Western....	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
38½	40	145	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
24	24¼	100	Pacific Mail.....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	3,580	P. & R., all in. pd.....	26¾	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
12½	13¼	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis..	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
154¼	155	55	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	154	155	154	155	....
4	5	100	St. Louis Southw.....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
10	10¾	25	St. Louis Southw. pf..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
112	116	4	St. P., Minn. & Man..	112	112	112	112	....
49	49⅜	1,020	St. Paul & Omaha.....	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅜
10½	10⅔	190	Standard C. & T.....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	....
9⅜	9½	594	Southern Railway pf..	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	....
27	27⅛	1,420	Southern Railway pf..	26½	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
28⅝	28½	7,505	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27¼	28½	27	28⅛	+1⅛
9⅝	9⅝	100	Texas Pacific.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅜	12,075	Union Pacific, t. r....	6½	7⅝	6½	7¼	+ ⅞
9	9½	300	United States Leather.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
61¼	61¼	3,420	U. S. Leather pf.....	59⅞	61⅜	59⅞	61⅜	+1⅝
24	24⅝	100	United States Rubber..	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅝
6½	6¾	560	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	....
16	16⅛	430	Wabash pf.....	16	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
83½	84½	1,853	Western Union Tel....	83½	83⅝	82⅝	83¼	− ⅛
4	4¼	12,030	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	3½	3½	3⅝	4⅛	−1⅜
17	18	2,190	Wheeling & L. E. pf...	22	22	16⅛	17½	−6⅛
Sales.....		115,914						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000..... 74
5,000b3..... 74
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000..... 72
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000..... 74¾
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000..... 80
10,000b3..... 80½
3,000..... 80
17,000..... 80¼
10,000..... 80½
14,500..... 80¼
2,000..... 80⅝
28,000..... 80¾
7,000..... 80⅝
35,000..... 80¼
Adjustment 4s
7,000..... 44
10,000..... 44⅛
36,000..... 44⅛
10,000..... 44⅜
21,000..... 44½
Austin & N W 1st
6,000..... 82½
10,000..... 82
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
2,000..... 92½
Brooklyn City 1st
2,000..... 113
Brooklyn Elev 1st
7,000..... 75
2,000..... 74½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
13,000..... 106⅛
6,000..... 106¼
4,000..... 106½
Bkyln W & W Co 5s
6,000..... 100
Bur, C R & N 1st
4,000..... 106
Cal Pacific 1st
5,000..... 104⅞
Canada So 1st gtd
5,000..... 108½
Canada Southern 2d
3,000..... 105
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
1,000..... 115⅛
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
5,000..... 100½
Cent Pac ext 5s
2,000..... 99⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000..... 109
1,000..... 108⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
14,000..... 74
57,000b3..... 74
19,000..... 74¼
10,000b3..... 74¼
5,000..... 74¼
4,000b3..... 74¼
5,000..... 74¼
10,000..... 74⅜
Ches & Ohio, H & A Div, 1st consol 4s
5,000..... 99
2,000..... 98⅜
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
13,000..... 115½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
1,000..... 100¼
2,000..... 100½
500..... 100⅛
3,000..... 100½
Chicago & Erie 1st
7,000..... 111
70,000..... 111½
2,000s20F..... 111½
8,000..... 111⅝
5,000..... 112
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 41½
Chi & N W cons 7s
5,000..... 140½
5,000..... 140⅝
35,000..... 141
5,000..... 140½
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s
2,000..... 106⅜
2,000..... 107
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
5,000..... 110⅝
Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000..... 109½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
8,000..... 102
27,000..... 102½
6,000..... 102¼
Registered
20,000..... 101
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
3,000..... 94
Chi, St L & N O 5s
4,000s20F..... 118⅞
Chi, St P & M 1st
1,000..... 130
C, St P, M & O cons
3,000..... 128¾
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000c..... 72¾
C, C C & Ind G M
5,000..... 123¼
Total sales..... $1,545,500

Den & Rio Grande 4s
7,000..... 88½
Den & Rio Grande 1st
5,000..... 111
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000..... 78
Dul, S S & A 5s
2,000b3..... 100
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
5,000..... 107⅝
10,000..... 107⅞
1,000..... 107½
1,000..... 107¾
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
1,000..... 89
2,000..... 89½
5,000..... 89¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000..... 110⅛
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000..... 104⅞
14,000..... 105
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
5,000b3..... 97½
Erie 1st cons 7s
1,000..... 140
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000..... 94
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
1,000..... 111
Int & Gt Nor 1st
6,000..... 118½
10,000..... 118¾
L Erie & West 2d 5s
2,000..... 100¼
L S & M So 1st coup
7,000..... 111
L S & M So 2d coup
6,000..... 119
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
15,000b3..... 117
4,000..... 117
Long Dock 6s
20,000..... 134
Long Island G M 4s
6,000..... 85
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
25,000..... 117
Unified gold 4s
10,000..... 79
10,000s20F..... 79
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000..... 105½
1,000..... 105¼
5,000..... 105
Mil, L S & W 1st
3,000..... 132
Mil & St P, Chi & Mo River 5s
14,000..... 108½
1,000..... 109
5,000..... 108¾
5,000..... 109
Chi & Pac West 5s
11,000..... 112½
1,000..... 112¼
Dakota & Gt So 5s
1,000..... 107½
Iowa & Minn Div
10,000..... 125⅝
M & St Paul 7 3-10s
10,000..... 130½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
15,000..... 97½
12,000..... 98
Minn & St L con 5s
8,000..... 101
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000..... 83
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 60⅝
2,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 61
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000..... 77½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000..... 86
Mob & Ohio new 6s
3,000..... 119
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000..... 67¼
Nash, C & St L 1st
10,000..... 127¾
N Y, B & M Bch 1st consolidated 5s
5,000..... 105¾
N Y Cent 1st coup
3,000..... 118½
7,000..... 118¼
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000..... 106⅞
9,000..... 107
Registered
3,000..... 106⅜
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000..... 104¼
9,000..... 104¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
11,000..... 90
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
5,000..... 101¾
North Pac 1st 6s
2,000..... 114
N Y, S & W G M
1,000..... 73¼
2,000..... 73½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
6,000..... 85⅞
6,000..... 85⅝
500..... 85¾
31,000..... 85⅞
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000..... 54¾
4,000..... 55
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000..... 42¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
20,000..... 52
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000..... 86
3,000..... 87
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 86
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs
15,000..... 18
Oregon R & N 4s
1,000..... 81¾
1,000..... 81
1,000..... 81⅛
People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s
1,000..... 105
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
50,000..... 46¾
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
1,000..... 80⅝
6,000..... 80¾
15,000..... 80⅞
9,000..... 80⅝
11,000..... 80⅞
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
5,000..... 97½
4,000..... 98
1,000..... 98½
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000..... 73⅞
6,000..... 73¾
Roch & Pitts cons
1,000..... 118
Roch & Pitts 1st
3,000..... 112
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
1,000..... 102½
St L & Iron Mount 5s
5,000..... 73½
St L & S F gen 6s
2,000..... 108⅜
1,000s20F..... 108¾
St L & S F 4s
9,000..... 62¾
St L & S F trust 5s
2,000..... 87½
St P, M & M 1st, Mont ext 4s
7,000..... 88
1,000..... 87¾
St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
15,000..... 102⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000..... 82
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000..... 103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 80⅝
1,000..... 80½
Standard R & T 6s
2,000..... 75¾
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000..... 93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000..... 86⅛
Tex & Pac 2d inc
6,000..... 21
1,000..... 21½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
7,000..... 105
U.P, D & G 1st
1,000..... 35½
Virginia Mid G M
2,000..... 100
Guarantee stamped
1,000..... 100½
2,000..... 101
Wabash 1st 5s
17,000..... 106½
17,000s20F..... 106½
19,000..... 106¾
10,000..... 106¾
1,000..... 106½
16,000..... 106¾
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000..... 71¾
10,000..... 72
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000..... 105⅞
4,000c..... 105½
21,000..... 105½
Registered
15,000..... 104½
1,000..... 103¾
1,000..... 104¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112
4s, r., 1925	120⅜	121
4s, c., 1925	120⅞	120⅞
5s, r., 1904	114½	114½
5s, c., 1904	114½	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅞	....
Currency 6s, 1899	106	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	....
Adams Express	150	155
Albany & Sus	170	....
Alt. & T. H. t. r.	55	62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Express	100	111
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	28½	30
Am. & G. C.	85	90
Ann Arbor	9½	11
At. & Pac.	¼	....
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	6
Brooklyn R. T.	18¾	19
Bklyn Union Gas	84	87
Brunswick Co.	⅝	....
B., R. & P. pf.	....	65
Bur. C. R. & N.	72	78
Canadian Pac.	55¾	56½
Central Pacific	12	14
Chi. & Alton	163	167
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	....
Chi. & E. Ill.	30	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	101
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	....
C., H. V. & T. pf.	....	57
Com. Cable	155	175
Consol. Coal	37	40
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	....
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	....	10
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	102	103½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65⅞	66½
Ev. & T. H.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	45
Gt. Northern pf.	118	122
Harlem	291	....
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Central	92¾	93¾
Iowa Cent.	7½	8
Iowa Cent. pf.	25½	26½
Jollet & Chicago	155	....
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & Des M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	14½
Keokuk & W.	30	40
Laclede Gas pf.	70	80
L. E. & W.	16½	18½
L. N. A. & C.	....	½
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Met. Traction	100	100½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1¾
Minn. & St. L.	19	19½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47
Minn. Iron	50	53
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	14½
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. C.	5	8
N. J. Cent.	101	102
New England	....	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅝	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	....	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	....	28
N. Y. & N. H.	177	179
N. Y., S. & W.	9	10
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24	25
Nor. & West., all in. paid.	11⅛	11½
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	16¼	17
North American	4½	5
Ohio Southern	....	5
Ont. Mining	10½	11
Ore. R. & N.	14	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	14	15
Penn. Coal	300	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East	5	8
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	58
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	170
Quicksilver	1¼	1⅝
Quicksilver pf.	....	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	186
R., W. & O.	117	118½
St. L. & S. F.	5	5¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	84	86
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¼	13¼
St. P. & Dul.	20	25
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	85
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	64⅞	65
So. Pacific	12	14
Third Avenue	160	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2	2¼
U. S. Express	87	93
U. S. Rubber pf.	74	75½
Wells-F. Express	97	99
W. Union Beef	6	8
Wis. Cent.	2	2½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	40	43
American Typefounders' Company	....	33
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	107	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf	104	..
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	180	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
‡B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	105
Buffalo Cross-town	....	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	74½	76
Celluloid Company stock	60	64
Central & South American Telegraph	119	121
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	163	165½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	..
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	....	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	73	82
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	40	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	90¾	98½
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	....	161
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	113	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100¼	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	98½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
Empire City Trotting Club	....	¼
Equitable Gas Co. of New York	190	196
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	88
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	....	50
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	57	62
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113½	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	....	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
‡Hoboken Ferry stock	53	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	98½	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	59	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	60	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	71	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	....	35
Journeay & Burnham pf	....	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	1½	3½
Kings County Traction	38	41
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	82	86
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	73	75½
Lorillard Company pf.	....	100½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	106	103½
‡Madison Square Garden stock	....	11
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	70	80
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	103	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	25	35
‡Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	42	45
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	....	225
National Wall Paper stock	....	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	¾
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101	103
N. Y. E. R. Gas Company stock	41¾	42¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102½	104
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	92	94
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	42	45
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	126
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	17	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	93	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	190	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	..
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	17½	18
P., McK'por & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
‡Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf	....	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	35	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	139	146
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	192	197
South Carolina State 4½s	106½	108½
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	48	51
*Standard Gas	78	81
*Standard Gas pf.	102½	105½
†Standard Gas 1st	109	111
Standard Oil Trust	262	264
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	....	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160½	161½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	9	12
Trenton Potteries	....	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	....	40
Trow Directory pf.	....	34
Union Ferry stock	60	62
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101¼	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	....	102
Union Typewriter	6¼	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83	87½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	68½	78
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	153½	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91¼
Worcester Traction	20	21½
Worcester Traction pf.	95½	97
Worthington Pump pf.	76½	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety Company	185	190
Atlantic	180½	184½
Bond and Mortgage	165	175
Brooklyn Trust	392	400
Central	3100	..
Continental	170	..
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	770	800
Franklin	212	215
Guaranty Trust Company	401	410
Hamilton	....	204
Kings County	253	260
Knickerbocker	178	182
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company	148	153
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	110
Long Island Loan and Trust	202	210
Manhattan	145	155
Manufacturers'	198	203
Mercantile	405	..
Metropolitan Trust	295	..
Nassau	125	130
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1035	1050
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
People's	212	217
Real Estate Trust Company	157	160
State Trust	195	198
Title Guarantee & Trust Company	270	275
Union	825	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company	205	..
United States Trust	1100	..
Washington	187	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Jan.	$25,673	$27,113	$24,748
From July 1	$81,300	980,176	977,812
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	340
1st week Jan.	$61,219	$57,787	$53,788
From July 1	1,784,218	1,604,053	1,704,104
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,444	6,346	6,327
1st week Jan.	$320,000	$357,000	292,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Jan.	$183,678	$191,224	$153,902
From July 1	5,530,312	5,395,690	5,737,888
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	516
1st week Jan.	$82,000	$89,100	$91,600
From July 1	2,091,616	2,218,358	2,005,300
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Mr. A. Littery has sold for Hagenauer & Wesslau, to C. Schlosser, at $32,000, the five-story triple flat 309 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 27 by 100.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for Thomas H. Barber, at $135,000, the four-story brown-stone dwelling 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, with stable adjoining in the rear, 20 by 98.9; also, for Dr. A. J. Guck, to James A. McMillan, at $35,500, the two three-story private dwellings 238 and 240 East Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98.9 each.

At auction, at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, yesterday, to the plaintiff, Augusta A. Roby, at $20,000, the two five-story brick tenements 70 and 72 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 50 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alfred L. Willard, at $26,550, the five-story brick flat 27 Morningside Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to W. J. Nicklas, at $15,100, the five-story brick tenement 730 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, E. E. Dickinson, who holds the first and second mortgages on the property, at $100, Catherine Street, East Chester, Twenty-fourth Ward, half of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, 25 by 100.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, to G. W. Lawrence, at $15,100, the two-story brick stable 171 West Eighty-ninth Street, 22.6 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, at auction, to F. N. Thompson, at $12,000, the five-story brick flat 206 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 572 and 574 One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $6,013; subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 140 Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 371 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.5 by 17 by 94.1, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,203.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, 49 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 86.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 by 72.4 by south 17.5 by east 2.5 by south 2.7 by east 69.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,194.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southeast corner of Lenox Avenue, for a six-story brick store and flats, 100.11 by 105, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,236 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $220,000.

William Street, northeast corner of Frankfort Street, for a twelve-story brick, stone, and iron store and lofts, 83.9 by 117.4, by John Petit of 93 Nassau Street, owner; J. M. Farnsworth of 93 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $350,000.

No. 260 and 262 West Tenth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 42.6 by 74.10, by C.E. Fleming of 19 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Harris C. Blanchard of 92 West Broadway, architect; H. Spearing of 302 St. Nicholas Avenue, builder; cost, $17,000.

Hoe Street, east side, 254 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45, by Angelia Lavelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, owner; J. K. Lavelle, architect; cost, $4,000.

Topping Street, west side, 330 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 52, by Reuben Rice of 141 Washington Place, owner; F. D. Steele, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 742 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store, by Mrs. Rubi I. Simmons of 762 Madison Avenue, owner; J. P. Friedhoff, 400 Fifth Avenue, lessee; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 48 East Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, by Gordon Levy & Co, of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $475.

No. 433 West Broadway, and 115 to 121 Wooster Street, alterations to a six-story brick, iron, and frame warehouse, by estate of Henry Bruner, owner; P. H. Murphy, of 26 Cortlandt Street, builder; cost, $1,250.

No. 963 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store, by Paul G. Decker of 875 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; John W. Decker, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

130TH ST, s s, 101.1 ft e of Broadway, runs s 207x n e —, contains 1,916 ft; Louisa Hintz and another to William R. Peters and others $1

115TH ST, 247 West; George Hessels and others to Edward Miehling..... 30,000

163D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 112.6; Francis W. Miller and wife to Michael J. Dowd 1

185TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x62.6x50x61.9; Jenny Getzler to Ethel Rottenberg ..... —

152D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Gertrude Mechmann to William H. Mechmann..... —

PROSPECT AV, e s, 401.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 23.8x173.6x28.3x189.5; Clarence M. Fowler and wife to William N. Davidson ..... $240.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 378.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 22.10x189.5x29x171.5; William N. Davidson to Clarence M. Fowler. 1

169TH ST, n s, 72.10 ft e of Union Av, 105.8x90.6x100 .50; Jenny A. Carew to Thomas Farley 1

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Prospect Av, 67.11x68.6x1.4; same to Edward G. Williams ..... —

MARTHA AV, e s, Lot 91, map of part of Hyatt Farm; Elizabeth Sullivan and another to William B. Leviness..... 1

89TH ST, 60 West; Mayer S. Auerbach to Blanche Auerbach ..... —

82D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Daniel W. Robinson to Ida Robinson.... 20,000

SUTTON PLACE, 28; Catharine Wittenberg and husband to Sophia Moore..... 18,500

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of 167th St, 79.2x 74.7x irregular; Laurestine J. Hardenbrook to Frederick C. Dexter 1

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, (as widened,) 50x100.11; William J. Brown to Max Radt and Maurice Cohen..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, (as widened,) 50x100.11; David Richey and wife to same..... 1

HALL PLACE, s e s, 478.1 ft s w of 167th St, 15x73.10x irregular; Jacob J. Bentz to Xaver Reiter, (quitclaim)..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Bentz and wife to same 3,500

84TH ST, s s, 168.6 ft w of Avenue A, 19.6x102.2; Ambrose Blank and wife to Paul Goldberger 21,000

142D ST, 517 West; William Saunders and others to William L. Youngman 1

93D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 44.5x 100.8; Arthur Strauss and wife to Selig Housah 1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Miehling and wife to Selig Housah..... 100

61ST ST, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Martha K. King to Paul W. Paget 140,000

80TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Edith P. Saville to George A. Bowman 10

82D ST, 427 East; Sophie Merckel to Amelia Davis 15,700

89TH ST, 163 and 165 West; John Livingston and wife to Marks Starlight and another 58,250

119TH ST, 136 East; John R. Smith and wife to Frances H. Molloy ..... —

132D ST, s s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 60x 99.11; James P. Quinn to William Quinn 1

132D ST, 40 and 42 West; William Quinn to Denis Quinn 1

126TH ST, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8 x99.11; Frank Thompson and wife to Jennie B. Davis 1

MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Mary Hannigan to Patrick M. Hannigan ..... —

109TH ST, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 14.8 x100.10; Amelia Davis to Sophia Merckel 1

103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; William G. Davies to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 23,000

FORDHAM ST, w s, adjoining land of Stephen D. Horton, City Island, 80x 98.6; John J. Pitzer and wife to Philip Pitzer 250

131ST ST, n s, 191 ft e of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Moritz Isidor and others to Selma Laufer 1

POPLAR ST, n s, 300 ft w of Cedar St, 40x104.9x44x104.6; Carrie B. Ghee to William C. Smith 5,500

ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 20x92x 0.2x96.8; John L. Leib and another, executors, to Andrew Lightbody..... 10

6TH AV, n e corner of 18th St, extends to 19th St x 460; William Wetterer to Siegel-Cooper Company..... 4,000,000

85TH ST, s s, 198.10 ft e of 9th Av, 19.11x98.9; William O. Blauvelt and wife to Henrietta V. Mason..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 126, First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek to Aaron Weisberger 14,000

JEFFERSON ST, 56; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to The Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association. 8,000

HESTER ST, s w corner of Forsyth St, 50x25; Isidore Jackson to Harry Fischel.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joel Sammet, as executor, to Isidore Jackson..... 19,500

HAGUE ST, n w corner of Pearl St, —x 44x55x23.9; Augustus G. Cobb to Therese D. Browning 24,000

BULKHEAD, w s of West St, (one-half part,) opposite Beach St, runs n —, with all right, &c; Theodore Simpson and another, executors, to The Mayor, &c... 52,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to William Wetterer; s e corner of 19th St and 6th Av, runs e to 6th Av, n 116.3, 18½ years... $27,500
85.8 to 6th Av x s 116.3, 18½ years.... $27,500

MESTANIZ, Llubonir R., to Otto L. de Sieghardt; 214 West 33d St; 32d St, 211-215 West, and 33d St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x62.8x60.6, 20 years..... 400

BENEDICT, Seelye, and others to Benedict & Benedict; Rooms 207 to 212 in Syndicate Building, Nassau and Liberty Sts, 5½ years 3,500

O'ROURKE, John, and others, to William Schwelkert; s s of 49th St, 56 ft e of 3d Av, 44x25, 10 years..... $240. 300

RUDDELL, John, and another to Louis Marbe and another; 1,021 3d Av, 6 years. 2,500

WINCH, Charles A., to Union Ice Company; 253-255 West 28th St, 10 years.... 6,000

WHITTAKER, Harry P., to Jacob Schmitt; basement of Imperial Hotel, 10 years.... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AULD, Robert, to Harriet Wilcox; s s of 47th St, 418 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.... $1,000

BODE, Christopher F., and wife to Emily A. Watson; n e corner of 53d St and 7th Av, 5 years 25,000

BOWMAN, George A., to Benjamin Seaward; n s of 80th St, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 4,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Stephen H. Jackson; e s of Edgecombe Av, 274.1 ft s of 153d St, 4 months 2,000

SAME to same; n w corner of 127th St and Convent Av, 4 months 2,000

CIRRITO, Filippo, and wife to Joseph Wood; n s of 118th St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 1 month 2,000

CLAUSEN, Christian, and wife to Richard F. Harms; 641 2d Av, 639 2d Av; 210, 244 to 248 East 35th St, and 243 East 35th St, 2 years 8,300

DENNERBEIN, George H., Albert T., and Pauline, to John R. Willis, executor, &c., of William Gale; w s of Lexington Av, 59.2 ft n of 28th St, 1 year..... 16,600

DICK, Katie, to Henry Parish and others, trustees for the Royal Insurance Company; n s of 84th St, 363 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 18,000

SAME to Frank Godine and William E. Pruden, trustees; n s of 84th St, 363 ft w of West End Av, (demand) 1,200

DRINNEN, Jennie, Joseph, and wife to Sophia Robert; 317 East 12th St, demand.. 3,207

ECKEL, Bertha, to Simon Epstein; 413 East 61st St, 5 months and 4 months, (two mortgages) 3,750

ECKEL, Bertha, to the trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church; n s of 61st St, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 10,000

SAME to Moritz Welss; 413 East 61st St, 1-3 year..... 1,250

FISCHEL, Harry, to Isidore Jackson; Hester St, s w corner of Forsyth St, 1 year. 4,500

FERRAIOLA, Rosina, to John Lutz; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 151st St, 5 years 7,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Jenny A. Carew; n s of 169th St, 72.1 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 4,500

FLEMING, Thomas H., and Michael J. Hogan to John Lanzer; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 25 ft s of proposed 5th St, 24th Ward, 2-3 year 1,450

GERBER, Johannette, to Henrietta Lippmann; 165 Allen St, 3 years..... 10,000

SAME to Jena Hilborn; same property, 3 years 6 500

HIRSHKIND, Max, and wife to Solomon B. Kraus; w s of Morris Av, 53.3 ft n of 148th St, 5 years..... 10,000

KAHN, Herman, & Co. to Jette Kohn; s s of 34th St, 122.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

LEO, Isabelle N., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 141st St, 281.6 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 9,000

SAME to same; n s of 141st St, 262.6 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 9,000

SAME to same; n s of 141st St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 9,000

SAME to same; n s of 141st St, 243.6 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 9,000

LEVINESS, Washington I. to Elizabeth Sullivan; Lot 91, map of Hyatt Farm, 3 years 275

MERCKEL, Sophie and Ferdinand, to Amelia Davis; 313 East 109th St, 2 years. 3,000

MORE, Sophie, to Catharina Wittenborg; 28 Sutton Place, 10 years 2,000

MILDEBERGER, Minard D., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 222 Varick St and 69 Downing St, 1 year..... 10,000

MACON, Henrietta V., and husband, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 364 West 35th St, 1 year 6,500

SAME to William O. Blauvelt; same property, 1 year 1,000

MANDER, Arthur C., and wife to Eliza C. Farnham; s s of 179th St, 125 ft West of 11th Av, 6 years 9,500

MEADE, Margaret, and Mary A. Denvielle, to Sarah A. Williamson; s s of 149th St, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, 6 months..... 100

THE NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM, a corporation, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; w s of Grand Boulevard, or 11th Av, part of Plot 2, Serrell's map, &c., 1 year 35,000

POLUMBO, Maria A. and Vincenzo, to Susan M. Tuthill; 103 Mott St, 3 years... 16,500

POLATSCHEK, Jacob, and wife to Henry Bruning; 89 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 4,000

PARKER, Albert B., to Edmund S. Hopkins; w s of Morris Place, Lots 153, 154, 263, and 264, map of Melrose North, 1 year 5,000

QUINN, Mary, wife to Frances A. B. Ward; s s of 132d St, 415 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 8,000

SAME to same; s s of 132d St, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 8,000

RADT, Max, and Maurice Cohen to David Richey; n s of 117th St, 300 and 275 ft e of 7th Av, (as widened,) two mortgages, 2 years 4,000

SAME to William J. Brown; n s of 117th St, 350 and 325 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 2 mortgages, 2 years..... 4,000

REITER, Xaver, to Jacob Bentz; s e s of Hall Place, 478.1 ft s w of 167th St, 5 months 450

REEVE, Littis O., to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee, &c.; n w s of Franklin Av, 145 ft n e of 170th St, 3 years..... 4,500

SAME to Grace L. Cloos-Longo, as committee, &c.; n w s of Franklin Av, 162 ft n e of 170th St, 3 years 5,000

SIEBOLD, Augusta, to Mayer Goldstein; n s of 104th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.. 1,350

STARLIGHT, Marks and Emanuel, to John Livingston; 163 East 89th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SAME to John Livingston; 165 East 89th St, 2 years..... 3,000

SPROESSIG, Christiana and Charles H., to Isidor Reif, trustee; w s of Bristow St, 45 ft w of Jennings St, 1 month.... 250

THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Frederick P. Bredt; w s of Anthony Av, 125 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 3,000

WEISBERGER, Aron, to Daniel Rosenbaum; n s of Rivington St, 60 ft w of Norfolk St, 2 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to Michall, Friedsam. $12,500

BELL, Enoch, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, (two assignments) 17,874

BOSHER, Mary C., to Frederick C. and H. Bosher, to John H. Ingram, trustee.. 7,000

COBB, Edward B., to August G. Cobb..... 1

FOLSOM, George W., committee, to Emma K. Fairfax ..... —

HYATT, Mary E., to Josephine Mast..... 2,500

KNOX, Effie V. V., to Sarah E. Van Wyck 8,000

KLEEBERG, Rachel, to Solomon Jacobs, McHENCH, Caroline, to Alice M. Dexter., 1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Marie Robert 20,114

MASURY, Frederick L. M., to Angus Mackintosh 1

PICKEN, William, to Harris Silberman... 2,500

POLLARD, Don A., administrator of Annie A. Pollard, to Henry K. Brown..... 3,000

POTTER, Mary A., to Hamilton Bank..... 3,000

ROBERT, Sophia, to Louis Fischer 3,000

SIEBOLD, Augusta, to Mayer Goldstein.. 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Solomon Berliner, as trustee of Julia Berliner 4,000

SAME to Senera Wronkow 20,000

SAME to Julius Steinwender, guardian... 3,000

SAME to Jacques Ballin 14,000

SAME to Eliza Williams 15,000

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New York to Stephen M. Wright..... 15,000

Lis Pendens.

ORCHARD ST, n s, adjoining lands of schoolhouse of Town of Pelham, running w 101x n 100; James R. Steers against Hugh Ryan or Joseph Weyden and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

184TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Paulo D'Andrea against Marcello H. and Lena Barliati, (action to declare deed void.)

116TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 24x 100.11; Alfred Beinhauer against Robert S. Lloyd and others, (for re-formation of contract and foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

SULLIVAN ST, s e corner of Grand St, 20x50; Katie A. Anders against Henry Winans and others, (partition.)

52D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 26.8x100.5x27x 100.5; Eleanor J. Robinson against James P. and Mary Foster, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 25 x50; Helena La Farge Asinari against Charles S. Sentell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

40TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; James McClenahan and another, executors, &c., and S. M. Stevenson, as executrix, against Patrick White and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PROSPECT AV, s e s of old lane, 294.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 26x150.2; Joseph E. Butterworth against Ellen E. Austin and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x 100; Abraham Brown and another against Lena Abraham and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

JACKSON AV, w s, 71 ft n of 165th St, 50x87; August C. Faulstich against James Reynolds and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 125 ft w of Beach Av, 25x100; James F. Welch against Thomas B. Higinbotham, owner; Peter McCormick, contractor..... $45

40TH ST, 456 West; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Julia Schneider, owner; T. Woods and J. E. Hutton, contractors..... 12

149TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; F. B. Hawkins against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor..... 2,150

134TH ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 45x 100; Henry Schroeder & Co. against Ingolf Iverson, owner and contractor..... 615

83D ST, 5 West; Michael J. O'Brien against Ferdinand B. Hauck, owner, and Lucille C. Gorman, contractor..... 92

SAME PROPERTY; John Orr against same 129

MADISON AV, 200; Cathrine M. J. Ryan against Samuel Wyman, Jr., and Herman D. Aldrich, owners and contractors.... 9,881

3D AV, 145; W. E. Kruger & Co. against Mary Vooth, lessee; Barthold Katt, contractor 604

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; John Williams against Charles F. Hunt, owner; M. L. McBean, contractor 52

109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Albert A. Cryer & Co. against John and John W. Turner, Jr., owners and contractors 1,170

PRINCE ST, n s, from Broadway to Crosby St, —x126x111.8; John M. Cornell against Henry O. Havemeyer, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 64,815
Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

84TH ST, n s 465 ft w of West End Av, 82x102.2; Platt & Marle and Richard G. Platt on Edward and Henry Hirsh, to New York Glass Company..... 1,350

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100; 113th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; John A. Johnsen on Jacob Hirsh, to J. P. Duffy & Co., (two orders)..... 400

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—H. A. FORREST & Co.—Schedules of H. A. Forrest & Co., export merchants, at 132 Pearl Street, show liabilities of $96,559; nominal assets, $101,686; actual assets, $10,082.

—H. C. KROH & Co.—Schedules of H. C. Kroh & Co., manufacturers of window shades, at 678 Broadway, with factory at Hoboken, show liabilities of $33,573; nominal assets, $37,950; actual assets, $14,149.

—HYMAN KALISKI.—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions for $591 against Hyman Kaliski, dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods, at Greenwich Street, near Battery Place. He is said to have given a bill of sale of the business to his wife last month.

—POTTIER & STYMUS COMPANY.—The execution received by the Sheriff on Monday against the Pottier & Stymus Company, manufacturers of furniture and interior decorations at 375 Lexington Avenue, for $15 325, in favor of the Bank of Commerce, was withdrawn at the Sheriff's office yesterday.

—STEWART CERAMIC COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Stewart Ceramic Company, manufacturers of clay pipes, washtubs, and bathtubs, at 312 Pearl Street and 540 West Nineteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Anthony B. Porter, the assignee, in The Tribune Building, and the creditors unanimously decided to grant the company an extension of two years, one-half the indebtedness to be paid in one year and the balance in two payments at eighteen and twenty-four months. The liabilities are $26,000, and nominal assets over $100,000. Creditors expressed their sympathy.

—CHARLES G. ROSS.—Schedules of Charles G. Ross, doing business as C. G. Ross & Co., commission merchant in woolens, at 56 Leonard Street and at Chicago, Ishow liabilities of $100,272; nominal assets, $43,310; actual assets, $29,007. The principal assets are cash in New York banks, $4,187; cash and draft in National Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, $9,568; outstanding accounts in this city and Chicago, nominal, $23,451; actual, $19,507. Among the creditors are H. S. Ross, Brooklyn, $25,212; Union Wadding Company, Pawtucket, R. I., $19,702; Gay Brothers, Cavendish, Vt., $17,511; Silver Lake Company, Boston, $1,216; C. G. Wood, Quinapoxet, Mass., $7,500; National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, $10,000; Mercantile National Bank of New York, $5,000.

—MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received an execution against former Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan, liquor dealer, who had three saloons at 105 Park Row, 12 Chatham Square, and 82 Elm Street, for $1,186, from Abraham Herman & Jette Kohn; a claim assigned to Louis Schneider for cigars sold to Mr. Callahan by John Glackner. When the Sheriff went to the saloons to make a levy, Mr. Callahan declared that he did not own the n ow, that they belonged to his brother. It is said that a few weeks ago Mr. Callahan gave to his brother, D. H. Callahan, a chattel mortgage on the Chatham Square saloon for $6,000, and on the other two for $15,000. Mr. Callahan has been in the liquor business for eight years, and was generally supposed to be well off. He owned several lots at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which were valued at $24,000, mortgaged for $12,000, but these were sold out under foreclosure of the mortgage in June last. He was also reputed to own some lots in Bedford Park.

Out of Town.

—S. S. WOODS.—At Sullivan, Ill., S. S. Woods, a farmer, has assigned. His property consists of 725 acres of land in Moultrie County, and is worth at least $75,000.

—STANDARD GLASS AND PAINT COMPANY.—The doors of the Standard Glass and Paint Company, a wholesale house, at Lincoln, Neb., were closed on Monday night. Several collateral mortgages aggregating over $7,000. A schedule of the liabilities and assets has not yet been filed. A week ago Henry C. Zehrung, a leading stockholder and manager of the house, committed suicide.

—OHIO PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY.—The Ohio Photograph Company of Cincinnati, capitalized at $1,000,000, went into the hands of James L. Adem, as receiver, Monday, on petition of holders of a majority of the stock. There are 100 stockholders. The largest holding is that of the New York Central Trust Company, 2,000 shares, or $200,000. The assignment is for liquidation and dissolution, as the liabilities are trifling.

Judgments.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

ARMSTRONG, Martin—Joseph W. MacIntosh $229

ALBERT, Abraham, and Benjamin Schulich—O. Uhlman 52

ANCOCK, Robert—H. Printz and others.. 110

BOUILLON, John F.—H. Boessneck and others 2,709

BLEIER, Benjamin—P. Dillon and others. 422

BARNARD, George G.—L. F. Georger and others 295

BEIERLEIN, Frank—Isaac Mausbach and another 93

BONNOR, John H. and Mary D.—City National Bank of Dallas, Texas..... 5,152

BRODBECK, John—Sophia Weimel, as executrix 667

BROWN, William J.—H. C. McIlvaine and another 74

BASKIND, Jacob—W. Mellis..... 41

BUSSE, Rudolph, and John Simoni—Acker Merrall & Condit..... 206

BESOSA, Pedro J.—A. Willcox and another 162

BRADLEY, George and Alfred—J. H. Waterbury and another 2,000

COHEN, Max, and Morris Kantrowitz—R. Spitelnik and another 185

CALLAHAN, Michael J.—Louis Schneider. 1,186

CONSEDINE, Martin—H. Huckfeld..... 67

COLBY, Arthur H.—J. J. Gibbons..... 80

CAHILL, John J.—Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Panama Railroad Company, (costs) 48

CROSS, B. Franklin—W. E. Pentz and another 94

COX, Margaret A.—The Standard Gas Light Company of City of New York..... 40

DAVIS, George H.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c. 426

DONNELLY, Patrick J.—I. Griggs and another 260

ENGELMAN, Eugene M.—William B. Davis 255

EXCELSIOR PEBBLE PHOSPHATE Company—B. Loewy 3,623

FRY, John C.—Waterbury Manufacturing Company 437

FLANAGAN, John E.—R. C. Sands, (deficiency) 1,942

FRASER, John—Thoedore Van Raden and another 318

FELDMAN, Benson M.—E. Goldschmidt... 2,206

GREEN, Charles H.—A. Willcox and another 190

GRODE, Valentine J.—Mount Holly Paper Company 106

GAYLOR, Clarence W., and Jarvis B. Smith—A. Beinhauer 656

GOLDMAN, Frank—D. P. Hays and another 304

GREENWALD, Abraham—G. Mattheus and another 164

GANNS, Frank, and Otto Hoch—Monarch and Eureka Company..... 73

HUTLINGER, Alfred—D. Collins..... 202

HASSE, John H.—A. F. Garnier and others 83

HAIGHT, Edward C.—D. B. Duncan..... 290

HEATHER, George—Alexander Miller.... 438

HERZOG, Abraham S.—William P. Sinnoch and another 427

HILTON, Albert B.—National Ice Company of New York..... 525

HOGAN, James—Johanna Gilmartin..... 84

HADDEN, Caroline I.—J. F. Couch..... 358

JOHNSON, Isaac R.—Liberty Cycle Company 97

KLICPERA, Joseph—H. P. Wood..... 107

KELLY, John T.—E. Landsberg..... 405

KALISHI, Hyman—S. Levy and others... 270

SAME—M. Driesen 321

KITCHEN, Andrew—Burlington Venetian Blind Company 77

LION, Nathan—L. & O. A. Schreiber 1,987

LIGHT, Benjamin—S. Golde and others... 362

LARSEN, Andrew, and Didrik Sakariasen—M. Romeo 178

LAHM, Isaac—C. N. Lee and others..... 373

LEVINSTEIM, Michael—J. A. McCafferty 128

LUCAS, Peter L.—R. Treacy 224

A. MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY—The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company..... 43

MANNECK, Emile—Raritan Hall & Porous Brick Company..... 628

MULLER, Louis and Mary R., and George Whitlock—I. Danenberg and another ... 1,661

MEYERS, George H. and Amelia A.—G. F. Victor and others 599

SAME—W. H. Graef 337

SAME—R. T. Greeley and others..... 394

SAME—J. Hirsch and others 512

SAME—J. C. Wilmerding and others..... 1,118

SAME—L. Glover and others 1,199

SAME—C. A. Auffmordt and others..... 952

SAME—Karl Kotzenberg and others..... 1,120

SAME—D. K. Appenzeller and another... 389

SAME—William E. Iselin and others..... 1,740

MAHNKEN, William A.—H. W. Suffern.. 72

MYERSON, Jacob, and Moses Simon—Mary A. Herter 140

MARX, Max—Nathan C. Backer 1,625

MINER, Edwin D., and Mortimer Norden—James Laird 211

MURRAY, Thomas F., and John J. Hart—Mary C. Morrell 95

MENTON, Dennis J., Catherine Tewes, and Christopher J. Sullivan—William M. May 731

NATIONAL MERCANTILE COMPANY—H. L. Montgomery 146

NIAGARA GLAZED PAPER COMPANY—New York and Pennsylvania Company. 956

PALMER, Robert, and A. Zadig—J. & D. Rose 167

PERAZA, Perfectade B., and Nicanorde B.—Sarah E. Wells, (deficiency)..... 590

RUTAN, Edward T.—H. Graf and another 204

ROBINSON, Morris—P. Jacobs and another 383

RITTERMANN, Nathaniel—J. & M. Stern. 98

ROBERTSON, John H., as President, &c. —Mary Amberg, costs..... 27

ROGERS, Samuel B.—Susan Flynn..... 243

SCHARF, J. Thomas—L. Stein..... 763

SCHUCH, John C.—J. F. Wittemann and others 31

SHENFIELD, Joseph—C. Schefer and others 380

SINGER, Julius—The Manhattan Electric Light Company (Limited)..... 204

SEEBECK, Henry—C. Stahl..... 638

SEARLE, Arthur C.—G. Tompkins..... 67

SHENFIELD, Joseph, and Jacob—J. Ullmann and others 1,081

STEELE, Sarah J.—S. Spallone..... 121

SULLIVAN, Timothy, and Martin Gilligan—Henry C. Miner..... 2,373

SCHMIDT, John M., Julius, and Charles, Jr.—E. D. Depew and others, executors.. 131

STRATTON, John F.—H. L. Montgomery. 199

STRATTON, John S.—J. Maulbetsch and another 351

SCOTT, George—I. Goldman, by guardian. 801

THE R. N. PLUMMER COMPANY—Marie Wallau 470

THE MAYOR, &c.—P. Pinkert..... 47

SAME—C. H. Steffens..... 122

SAME—J. Long 109

SAME—F. X. Zeller..... 42

SAME—R. N. Arnow..... 500

SAME—W. W. Waterhouse..... 83

SAME—E. Burlando 100

SAME—S. Hunt 83

SAME—S. A. Berrian 75

SAME—Lucius W. How..... 166

SAME—Thomas Cowan 250

SAME—The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company 28

SAME—F. W. Meyer 164

SAME—F. Wellbrock 50

SAME—Denis W. Moran 4,636

THE NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND Railroad Company—Elizabeth W. Aldrich. 321

WOLF, Louis—E. Hochheimer..... 143

WILSON, John W.—L. Goldsticker and others 332

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 45—The United States vs. Earl B. Coe.—Argument continued for the appellant.

No. 146—T. H. Rhodes vs. the State of Iowa.—Submitted.

No. 147—The Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Robert N. Yardley, receiver, &c. —Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellee.

Call for to-day: Nos. 147, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, (and 159, 160, 161, and 165,) 162, and 163.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—90—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 119½—Blatchford vs. United States. 127—Aldrich vs. Nye. 130—Lyons vs. Walworth Manufacturing Company. 131—Morrell Liquor Cure Company vs. Marsh and Express Publishing Company. 138—Jacobus vs. same. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 81—Bull vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 150—Coenen vs. Talcott. Sentence vs. Williams. 155—United States vs. Stanley.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals—2217—H. B. Claflin Company vs. United States. 2185—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 2303—Borgfeldt vs. United States. 849—Goldberg vs. United States. 2195—Metzger vs. United States. 2281—Kaufmann Brothers vs. United States. 2244—Wiederer vs. United States. 1844—United States vs. Fougera. 2184—Wilkins vs. United States. 2503—United States vs. Giese. 2463—Morris European and American Express Company vs. United States. 2798—Scheibach & Co. vs. United States. 2220—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States. 1859—Levi Sondheimer & Co. vs. United States. 2351—L. C. Wagner & Co. vs. United States. 2320—Fleming C. & B. Company vs. United States. 2297—De Luze & Co. vs. United States. 2102—Haulenback vs. United States. 2246—McCreery & Co. vs. United States. 2403—Shevill B. & S. Company vs. United States. 1814—Switzer & Schussel vs. United States. 2390—Beck vs. United States. 1851—Sandow vs. United States. 382—Wiebusch vs. United States. 1107—H. Bacharach & Co. vs. United States. 2126—Jessup vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post

WOULD STOP PRISON PRINTING.

The Federation of Labor Has a Bill for the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—At the tenth annual convention of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, William F. Butts of Brooklyn submitted for the approval of the federation a bill to prevent the prisoners in the penal institutions of the State from being employed to do the printing for the State Departments and for municipal and county offices, as is contemplated by the State Prison Commission.

Mr. Butts's bill provides that no printing shall be done in any State prison, penitentiary, or reformatory by any prisoner detained for the State or any political division thereof, or in any public institution owned or arranged and controlled by the State or any such political division, except such printing as may be from time to time required for or used in the institution where such work is done.

Mr. Butts says the bill will be introduced in the Legislature by Senator Wray of Brooklyn.

Meeting of Divver's Faction.

The Divver faction of Tammany Hall in the Second Assembly District met last night at the rooms of the Patrick Divver Association and took the first steps toward carrying out their side of the agreement made a few days ago between the rival leaders, ex-Justice Divver and Alderman Brown.

Divver explained that each faction was to select 225 candidates for members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and that the 450 names would be put on the one ticket to be voted for at the primaries next Friday night. A committee of fifteen was appointed to select the names of Divver's men.

Examinations for Medical Inspectors.

Ninety applicants were examined yesterday for the position of Medical Inspectors of Schools, recently created by the Board of Education. For the 150 places there are 200 applicants, of whom about one-tenth are women. The place pays $30 a month, and requires one hour's work each morning the schools are in session. It is the duty of the Inspectors to examine each pupil on the opening of the school each morning to prevent the attendance of any having contagious disease. The appointments will be made as soon as the examinations are concluded, and an eligible list has been prepared.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, First Judicial Department, County of New York, trial desired in New York County.—AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, plaintiff, against EDWARD R. CAMP and Augustus Maunsell Bradhurst, as administrators with the will annexed of Henry M. Bradhurst, deceased; Henry M. Bradhurst, Augustus M. Bradhurst, Gerald Francis Talbot, and Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, his wife; Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, Frederic W. Camp, and Hugh T. Camp, Junior, as executors of the last will and testament of Hugh N. Camp, deceased; Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, Louise Y. G. Talbot, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, George Augustus Mounsey, and Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1896.

CHARLES A. JACKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and post office address Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

To the above-named defendants, Augustus M. Bradhurst, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Henry M. Bradhurst, deceased, and on behalf of the infant defendant, Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst; Gerald Francis Talbot, individually and on behalf of the infant defendants, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, and Louise Y. G. Talbot; Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, individually and on behalf of the infant defendants, Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, and George Augustus Mounsey; Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, Bertram W. C. Talbot, Victor A. W. G. Talbot, Stafford Cecil Talbot, Gerald Francis Talbot, Junior, and Louise Y. G. Talbot, Christine E. M. E. Bradhurst, Evelyn Isabella Mounsey, Margaret Elizabeth Anne Mounsey, and George Augustus Mounsey, defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you individually and in your representative capacity respectively as above given, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1896.

CHARLES A. JACKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and post office address Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.
d30-1aw6wW&Th6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ANNIE FITZPATRICK, plaintiff, against GEORGE WOLFE and MARY WOLFE, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Lena Eisenberg, Sarah C. Peyser, Mary Weyler, John G. Van Kamp, and Louis Kendal, and Mary Kendal, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Anna M. Pfau, Sadie Ullman, and John Fitzpatrick, and Leon Ullman, defendants.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 7th, January 28th, 1896.

A. M. & G. CARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary Wolfe, wife of George Wolfe, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Lena Eisenberg, Sarah C. Peyser, Mary Weyler, John G. Van Kamp, Louis Kendal, and Mary Kendal, the name Mary being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of December, 1896, and filed December 15th, 1896, with the amended complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city and county.—Dated December 15th, 1896.

A. M. & G. CARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d16-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the BAVARIAN-STAR BREWING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 17th day of December, 1896, we, the undersigned, were appointed receivers of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, and that we have duly qualified as such receivers. We do hereby require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to render an account on or before the 16th day of February, 1897, to us, as such receivers, at our office, No. 240 West 18th Street, in the City of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their custody or possession any property or effects of the said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to deliver the same to us at the same place on or before the day named.

3. All creditors of said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to us on or before the same day.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, to present the same to us in writing and in detail at the place and within the time hereinbefore specified.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1896.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
SAMUEL SANDERS,
Receivers of the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company.
d30-1aw8wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of George Alces, assigned to John E. Eustis, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of New York, to be held in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said city, on the 11th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John E. Eustis, assignee of above-named George Alces, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, [Seal.] one of the Justices of said court, this 24th day of December, 1896.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
GEORGE S. COLEMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 39 Broadway, New York City.
d30-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree rendered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 7th day of December, 1896, in a suit pending in said court, wherein the Globe National Bank of Boston and Samuel N. Brown were complainants, and Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, as the receiver of the property, business, and effects of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, State of Montana, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property, effects, and assets of said Butte and Boston Mining Company of every kind, name, and description, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption therein of said Butte and Boston Mining Company as an entirety.

The following is a brief description of the property so to be sold:

The parcels of real property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, known as follows:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Free-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

Wapello Lode Claim, Lot No. 62, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot No. 66, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Fractional Lot No. 1, and the east half of Fractional Lot No. 2, section seventeen, Township 3, North of Range 7 West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 488, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional Lots number 4 and 10, in section 18, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597; the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2 of section seventeen (17), Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana; all in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211, in Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township 3, North Range 8 West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which gulch is situated north and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes, conveying the same to said mill from Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all buildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek, in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks and tributaries, along the line of said ditch to Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the water from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of the said ditch which belong to said ditch or used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

The foregoing parcels of land and property are more particularly described in a certain deed of conveyance made by Andrew J. Davis to the Butte and Boston Mining Company on September 6, 1888, and which was recorded in Book N of Deeds at page 136, etc., in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Wedge Lode Claim, Lot 4,098, situated in Section 12, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Michael Davitt Lode Claim, Lot 269, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Never Despair Lode Claim, Lot 207, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 312 feet north 36 degrees 15 minutes west of the quarter of the section of the Harrington Place Claim, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West, and running thence north 20 degrees 30 minutes east 256 feet, thence north 57 degrees 45 minutes west 237 feet, thence south 20 degrees 30 minutes east 256 feet, thence south 57 degrees 45 minutes east 237 feet, to the place of beginning.

The Emma Lode Claim, adjoining the Silver Bow Millsite on the east and the Harris Tunnel right on the west; located March 23d, 1880, the notice of location of which is recorded in Book L, page 105, of Quartz Locations, records of Deer Lodge County, State of Montana.

Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Block 2, in the Thornton addition to the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, according to the official plat and survey of said addition in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also that portion of the Blue Jay Lode Claim, Lot No. 96, Township 3, North Range 8 West, which lies west of the line drawn north from the northeast corner of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West.

That certain tract of ground, containing an area of 1.99 acres, being a portion of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West, lying south of and adjoining the Blue Jay Lode Claim, which is more fully described in a deed from William D. Thornton and others to the Butte and Boston Mining Company dated December 10, 1894, and of record on page 423 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Smelter Lode Claim, located June 4, 1890, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 458 of Book H of Lode Locations, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Eagle Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record on page 144 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Millsite Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record at page 123 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The C. C. Fraction Lode Claim, located July 14th, 1890, and recorded on page 566 of Book H, Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Lot No. 3 in Block 1 of the Parrott addition to the City of Butte, according to the plat and survey thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The proposed Lot 24 in Block 4 of the proposed Talbott and Jones addition to the City of Butte; for more full description of which reference is made to a deed from Richard Lloyd and wife to Charles H. Palmer, dated August 7th, 1894, and recorded in Book 12 of Deeds, page 295, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The May Lode Claim, located May 21st, 1890, notice of location of which is recorded on page 420 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That portion of Lot 24 in Block 3, Talbott and Jones addition to Butte, lying north of the original plat of the said addition, being the property conveyed in a deed from Duncan McArthur to Charles H. Palmer, dated May 28, 1894, and recorded on page 293 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also an undivided one-half of the Snohomish Lode Claim, Lot No. 192, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided two-thirds of the Tramway Lode Claim, Lot No. 180, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided one-fourth of the Wild Bill Lode Claim, Lot No. 78, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also 52-100 acres of land, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, as described in a deed from F. Augustus Heinze to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, dated February 25, 1892, and of record at page 43 of Book 5 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also the surface ground of lots 7 and 8 in Block 3 of the Kemper addition to the City of Butte, and the mineral contained in that portion of said addition lying east and north of a straight line drawn from the northwest corner of Block 3 to the southeast corner of Lot 3 in Block 3 of said Kemper addition.

Also all other lodes and placer claims, lands, water, and water rights belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which it is in any wise interested, either at law or in equity, together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements on each and every part of the real property and property interests above referred to, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof, together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liberties, and privileges belonging to or in any wise appertaining unto the said property or property interests belonging to the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, reversions, remainders, tolls, increase, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, of, in, and to the said property and each and every part thereof.

Also all the personal property of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, including all boilers, pumps, engines, air-compressors, hoists, ropes, cages, cars, buckets, crushers, rolls, jigs, separators, belting, shafting, pulleys, elevators, trestles, tracks, furnaces, roast furnaces, reverberatory furnaces and blast furnaces, lathes, planers, drills, sampling appliances, laboratory appliances, blacksmith tools, dynamos, switchboards, electric lamps, wires, insulators, carpenter tools, circular saws, clay mill machinery, picks, shovels, air drills, wheelbarrows, timber, steel, hammers, pumps, pump columns, steam columns, air hose, fire hose, and all tools, appliances, apparatus, machinery, and the appurtenances thereof used for mining, raising ore from the mines, concentrating, smelting, sampling, extracting, and conveying ores, or used in and about the machine, blacksmith, and carpenter shops, and electric light plant of said company, and all powder, caps, fuse, candles, and other supplies, and all property of every name, nature, kind, and description, whether included in the foregoing description or otherwise belonging to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which said company has any right, title, or interest.

Also the good will appertaining to the business heretofore conducted by the said Butte and Boston Mining Company, and all accounts, contracts, bills receivable, judgments, decrees, causes of action for damages for trespasses on property, or arising or to arise on any and all contracts, bonds, undertakings, or otherwise, and all other choses in action belonging to or in which said Butte and Boston Mining Company is in any wise interested.—Dated at Butte, Montana, December 8th, 1896.

JOHN F. FORBIS,
Receiver of the Butte and Boston Mining Company.

CHARLES R. LEONARD,
Butte, Montana, Solicitor for Complainant.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale ordered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 21st day of October, 1896, in a suit brought in said court, wherein the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company was complainant, and the Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, and in accordance with the provisions of said decree, as the Special Master appointed by its terms, and under the authority vested in me, as such I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, all the right, title, and interest belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, which is directed to be sold by the terms of said decree in and to all of the property located in the County of Silver Bow, of which the following is a brief description:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township Three (3) North of Range Seven (7) and Eight (8) West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township Three (3) North of Range Eight (8) West.

The Free-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Wapello Lode Claim, Lot 62, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot 66, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of fractional Lot No. One (1,) and the east half of fractional Lot No. Two (2,) Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 488, Lot No. 59, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional lots numbers 4 and 10, Section Eighteen (18) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

That certain placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597, the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2 of Section Seventeen (17) in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana, all in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Seven (7) West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township Three (3) North, of Range Eight (8) West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which gulch is situated east and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes conveying the same to said mill from the Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all outbuildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known as and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks, and tributaries along the line of said ditch to Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the waters from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks, and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of the said ditch which belong to said ditch or used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

Together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements on each and every of said parcels of property, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging to or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof.

Together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liberties, and privileges belonging to or in any wise appertaining unto the said property, or any part thereof.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

Being the same property more particularly described in a certain mortgage or deed of trust made and executed by said Butte and Boston Mining Company to Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company on September 6th, 1888, which is recorded in Book "D" of Morigages, at page 323, in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.—Dated Butte, Montana, December 8th, 1896.

J. O. BENDER, Special Master.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Complainants' Solicitors, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.
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NOTICE.

To the Holders of the Issue of $1,000,000

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the

BUTTE AND BOSTON MINING CO.

All holders of bonds of the Butte and Boston Mining Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana, which are secured by a mortgage or deed of trust given by said company September 20th, 1892, on certain of its property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, said mortgage or deed of trust being executed to the undersigned as trustee, are hereby notified that all of the property included in said mortgage or deed of trust will be sold FEBRUARY 1ST, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, by J. O. Bender, the Special Master appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana, Southern Division, in a suit instituted in said court against said Butte and Boston Mining Company by the undersigned as trustee under a certain other and prior mortgage or deed of trust made by said Butte and Boston Mining Company on the 6th day of September, 1888, to secure an issue of one thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, the undersigned being trustee under both said mortgages or deeds of trust.

This notice is given by direction of the court contained in the decree signed and entered in said suit on October 21st, 1896, and all holders of bonds secured by the mortgage or deed of trust executed September 20th, 1892, are hereby notified of the above sale, and are hereby called upon to protect their rights.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1896.

MASSACHUSETTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Complainant's Solicitors, 30 Broad St., New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—Charles F. Southmayd and Franklin B. Lord, as Trustees of the trusts or trust created by the will of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, deceased, for the benefit of Laura A. Delano and remaindermen, and the said Charles F. Southmayd and Franklin B. Lord, individually, against Laura A. Delano, The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as a Trustee of the said trusts or trust created by the will of William B. Astor, deceased, for the benefit of Laura A. Delano and remaindermen; The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels and credits which were of John Carey, Junior, deceased; Henry De Forest Weekes, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Franklin H. Delano, deceased; Mary P. Kissam, Augusta Kissam, and Coleman E. Kissam, as executrices and executor of the last will and testament of Philip Kissam, deceased; William Waldorf Astor, Waldorf Astor, Pauline Astor, Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor; Gwendolin Enid Astor, John Jacob Astor, son of William Astor; William Vincent Astor, Charlotte Augusta Drayton, Caroline Schermerhorn Wilson, Mary Van Alen, James Laurens Van Alen, Sarah Steward Van Alen, James R. Roosevelt, Junior; Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, Caroline Astor Drayton, Henry Coleman Drayton, William Astor Drayton, Alida Livingston Drayton, Marshall Orme Wilson, Junior; Richard Thornton Wilson, Junior, Margaret Laura Zborowski, Marguerite Eugenie Isabelle Victorine de Stuers, John Hubert Eugene Francois de Stuers, Hubert Victor Arthur Auguste de Stuers, Louis Zborowski, Arthur Astor Carey, Reginald Carey, Arthur Graham Carey, and Alida Carey.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 29, 1896.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Address, No. 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Waldorf Astor, Pauline Astor, John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor; Gwendolin Enid Astor, James Laurens Van Alen, Caroline Astor Drayton, Henry Coleman Drayton, William Astor Drayton, Alida Livingston Drayton, Marguerite Eugenie Isabelle Victorine de Stuers, John Hubert Eugene Francois de Stuers, Hubert Victor Arthur Auguste de Stuers, Louis Zborowski, Arthur Astor Carey, Reginald Carey, Arthur Graham Carey, Alida Carey, and

To William Waldorf Astor for and on behalf of said defendant John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To William Waldorf Astor for and on behalf of said defendant Gwendolin Enid Astor, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Drayton for and on behalf of said defendant Henry Coleman Drayton, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Drayton for and on behalf of said defendant William Astor Drayton, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To J. Coleman Drayton for and on behalf of said defendant Alida Livingston Drayton, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Elliot E. M. Zborowski for and on behalf of said defendant Louis Zborowski, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Arthur Astor Carey for and on behalf of said defendant Arthur Carey, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Arthur Astor Carey for and on behalf of said defendant Arthur Graham Carey, an infant under fourteen years of age.

To Arthur Astor Carey for and on behalf of said defendant Alida Carey, an infant under fourteen years of age.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office Address, No. 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark*, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8:30 A. M. for Germany, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers of Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Port au Prince, Haiti, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 12 M. for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 7 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 17, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Auranin with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia

COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN

POWERS OF CHARITIES COMMISSION IN NEW CHARTER.

Some of the Abuses of the Present Law—A Denial of Any Animus Against the Gerry Society.

The short time that will be given by the Charter Commission to the discussion of the provisions of the charter relating to local charities at the hearing to-morrow has disappointed some of those interested in the administration of the Department of Charities.

The charter transfers the power held by institutions over children under writs of commitment to the Charities Commissioners. This power was described yesterday by a lawyer conversant with the charity laws of the State as being "productive of the most astonishing evils without any compensating benefits." He then went on to describe the fate to which waifs are subject under the present law, as follows:

"A child may be committed to any public or incorporated charitable institution of the State by the Magistrates of local courts or by Overseers of the Poor, for misdemeanors or destitution, the term of the commitment being legally extended until the child is sixteen years old. That arrangement would not appear upon its face to be bad, since the charters of juvenile charitable institutions specify that humane treatment be accorded to the children and certain educational and religious training provided. But in case some reason arises for the child's dismissal, and the attempt is made by some person in interest to take it away, the option of removal lies entirely with the institution. There is no tribunal of law in the State of New York powerful enough under the present laws to get the child away against the proscription of the manager of the institution.

Habeas Corpus Powerless.

"Habeas corpus has frequently been resorted to in order to get children out of the control of these institutions, but it is a remarkable fact that the habeas corpus—the strongest process known in law—is powerless in this case. The istitution has only to produce the child in court and exhibit the writ under which it is committed, and the court can do nothing but remand the child back to the institution. But a short time ago Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court made this ruling in two separate cases, without going at all into the merits of the charge of cruelty under which the release of the child was sought. The commitment is absolute, and the child may be held or bound out to service in any State of the Union, with its environment unknown to everybody except the people controlling the institution.

"The institutions, therefore, hold greater power than the parents, because a child may be taken away from unfit parents by process of law. The institutions have no check upon them. They may do literally what they please. This is no hardship to the child when it gets into any one of the many good charitable homes of the State, but if it should perchance be driven by its fate into a Dotheboy's Hall, what then? It would be obliged to endure."

No Check on Institutions.

This view of the case was amended in one respect yesterday by Tunis G. Bergen, State Commissioner of Charities, who said:

"I am inclined to think that the State Board of Charities has the direct power to release or transfer children from charitable institutions, but as to the courts, their power is certainly very much restricted. That is a phase of the question which will doubtless be subjected to very deep scrutiny before the Legislature acts on the charter, as it concerns not only Greater New York, but the whole State.

"The State Board of Charities has frequently discussed the tendency of the semi-public institutions to keep children longer than their interests require. It is not too much to say that this wrong is frequently done to children by institutions which derive their support from the public treasury by an allowance of a regular stated sum for each child held. The real purpose of public charities is not subserved by the practice, and the board will take measures to stop it."

Commissioners Bergen and Litchfield have been invited to be present at the hearing before the commission Jan. 14, and Elbridge T. Gerry will appear on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The sections of the charter which are in dispute are the third, fifth, seventh, and eighth, which appear in order below:

"Each Commissioner [of Public Charities] shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to visit and inspect, personally, or by his agent, all charitable, eleemosynary, and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, which are situated or hereafter established within the borough or boroughs for which he is appointed, or which receive inmates from such borough or boroughs, and which demand or receive payment from the City of New York for the care, support, or maintenance of inmates. No payment shall be made to any such last-mentioned institution by the City of New York for the care, support, or maintenance of any inmate except upon the certificate of said Commissioner, or his deputy, showing that said inmate has been accepted by such Commissioner, pursuant to the rules and regulations established by the State Board of Charities, as a proper public charge for the period for which payment is demanded."

"Each Commissioner shall have power to indenture, place out, discharge, transfer, or commit any child for whose care, support, or maintenance payment from the City of New York is demanded or received by any of the aforesaid institutions, which are wholly or partly under private control, or who may be in his custody, whenever, in his judgment, it shall be for the best interests of such child so to do, and he and his successors in office shall have power to revoke or cancel any such indenture or agreement, and to make contracts for the maintenance of any such child in accordance with the general rules and regulations of the board; but, in indenturing, placing out, transferring, or committing any such child such Commissioner shall, when practicable, indenture or place out such child with an individual of the like religious faith as the parents of such child, or transfer or commit it to an institution governed by persons of the same religious faith."

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner so notified to investigate forthwith the circumstances of the arrest and of the charge against such child, with a view of determining the bona fides of the same and of the merit of the claim for the support of such child as a public charge at the expense of the borough in which such arrest is made, and the court or Magistrate before which such proceeding is pending is hereby authorized, in its or his discretion, to adjourn such proceeding from time to time, pending such investigation by the Commissioner, and to send back the final report, when made, for further investigation and report, and to examine under oath the person or persons making such investigation on behalf of the Commissioner."

"The term of commitment of each child committed in the City of New York as constituted by this act, under any of the provisions of Section 291 of the Penal Code or of Section 935 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be until such child shall attain the age of sixteen years, or until, with the written consent of the Commissioner, it shall be duly bound out as an apprentice by the institution to which it shall have been committed, or until, with like consent, it shall be given over in adoption by the said institution to some suitable person, or until upon application by or upon due notice to the Commissioner, any court or Magistrate of the City of New York as constituted by this act authorized by law to make commitment under Section 291 of the Penal Code, shall, upon proof to its or his satisfaction that the best interests of such child require its immediate discharge from commitment, make an order directing such discharge, or until upon at least five days' written notice to the Commissioner it shall be returned by such institution to the committing Magistrate, court, or official, as the case may be, on the stated ground that, in the opinion of said institution, said child is an improper subject for its further custody or care."

No Animus Against Gerry Society.

It is denied by members of the Charter Commission and the Commissioners of Charities that the provisions of the charter above quoted are aimed at the Gerry society. It is pointed out that they do not in any way affect the usefulness of institutions or infringe upon their methods of work, but that they simply extend the powers of the Charity Commissioner to prevent abuses not otherwise preventable under the law.

FARMING IN THE WINTER.

Addresses to the Farmers' Club on Plant Care in Cold Weather.

The Farmers' Club, a branch of the American Institute, held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 111 West Thirty-eighth Street. Dr. F. M. Hexamer presided. The audience included a number of ladies. Dr. F. A. Sirrine of the State Experimental Bureau and Prof. F. C. Stewart took part in the discussions. C. L. Allen of Floral Park, L. I., and Jesse B. Rogers of New Jersey made the principal addresses.

Mr. Allen brought to the hall a large bunch of the giant mignonette, a recent discovery in botany, which is arousing considerable interest, because of its beauty, hardiness, and rare qualities. The plant is flourishing nicely. In his address Mr. Allen confined himself mainly to the management of flowers and trees during the Winter months. He warned his hearers against the common practice of training plants in cold weather. They want to be let pretty much alone, he said, until Spring. One of the greatest dangers also is too much watering. The speaker explained that plants could not be watered according to any rule or at any given hour. The soil around them should not be allowed to become dusty or caked, but if it is simply kept fresh the roots would thrive better than when flooded with water. He explained that most flower pots are too large and deep.

Another feature dwelt upon was the protection of trees and flowers from insects and fungus growths. A general discussion ensued on this point. Dr. Sirrine and Prof. Stewart expressed the opinion that whitewashing ought only to be used to prevent or kill fungus growths. They explained that it did little good in destroying insect eggs in the boughs. Spraying was much more effective in the destruction of insects. Resin mixture, lime solution, potash solution, and soft soap were all recommended for use in Winter and at the budding period.

Jesse B. Rogers gave many interesting facts as to the Pingree potato-patch plan, which has been tried in New York for two years. To a great extent his purpose was to illustrate the benefit of thorough cultivation. He showed that in the aggregate $8,000 was realized from the use of seventy acres of land during the past season. The seventy acres were divided into plots of from a quarter of an acre to two acres. As much as $372 was earned on a single acre. A great many persons secured a good subsistence for the Winter by the adoption of the vacant-lot scheme originated by the present Governor of Michigan. Some of the vegetables raised on these free gardens had taken prizes in the New York exhibitions of 1895 and 1896. Nearly all the labor was unskilled, but the seed which was supplied to those who needed help in getting started was of high quality, and so far as instruction was needed in the cultivation of the crops it was given. It was not alone on account of philanthropic sentiments that these experiments were being observed. There was practical information to be derived from the success of the thorough tillage. Even at this early stage it had been abundantly demonstrated that systematized, intensified farming was exceedingly profitable as compared with the slack methods which commonly prevail.

There was some discussion of the Winter cultivation of lettuce, celery, radishes, and asparagus in and around New York. The statement was made that these vegetables are grown in sufficient quantities in the Winter season to regulate the market. With no production here, the prices of Southern products would be very much higher. Every season, it was said, the hothouse area increased in Northern cities.

TO ISOLATE CONSUMPTIVES.

Health Board's Committee Reports that Tuberculosis Is Contagious.

Dr. Herman Biggs, pathologist and Director of the laboratory of the Board of Health; Dr. T. M. Prudden of Bellevue Medical College, and Health Commissioner George B. Fowler, a committee appointed to report on the care and treatment of cases of tuberculosis, have made a report and recommendation to the Health Board, suggesting that a hospital be erected for the exclusive treatment of consumptives. The report says that there are 20,000 cases of consumption in the city, and that at least fifty persons daily contract the disease from coming in contact with those already infected.

Consumption, the committee declares, is a contagious and deadly disease, and should be treated as such. The records of the Health Department show that there were 6,000 deaths from tuberculosis during the past year. "A great portion of this suffering and death," the report says, "in view of modern scientific knowledge, we know to be largely preventable by the efficient enforcement of simple, well-understood, and easily applied methods of cleanliness, disinfection, and isolation."

The Board of Health adopted the report, and decided to take the necessary steps toward the erection of the hospital proposed. Nothing can be done in that direction immediately, as the Board of Estimate has already made its appropriations for the year. At its next regular meeting the board will adopt an amendment to the sanitary code, and the Legislature will be asked to aid the desired reform.

Looking After the Mayoralty.

A number of young men in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are forming an organization to take an active part in the coming struggle for Mayor of Greater New York. The organization is to be known as the Independent Democratic Club. A committee has been appointed to look for suitable headquarters, where regular meetings can be held and members enrolled. The Committee on Organization is composed of Charles J. Lyons, Robert A. Campbell, T. F. Lyons, I. J. Jackson, T. P. McDonough, William J. McDonough, Edward Collins, and T. J. Scannell.

Mrs. Emeline Dore's Will.

The will of Mrs. Emeline Dore, who died on Jan. 2, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. To Alice W. Moore, a niece of her husband, she leaves $6,000; to the New York Dispensary for Children, $1,000; to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind, $500; to the Woman's Hospital, $500. To Julia Carlisle, an old servant, Mrs. Dore leaves $8,000 in trust, and upon her death it is to be divided equally between Emeline D. Winthrop and Georgia McClellan.

Irrespective of this, Emeline D. Winthrop is to receive $10,000 and the house at 143 Madison Avenue. The residue of the estate goes to Georgia McClellan.

O'Rourke and Roche Discharged.

Manager Thomas O'Rourke, Referee "Dick" Roche, and George Justice, who were arrested Saturday night a week ago for having been concerned in a prizefight at the Broadway Athletic Club, in which John Duffy of Boston was fatally hurt, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination. As the Coroner's inquest had exonerated them from all blame in Duffy's death, Magistrate Flammer discharged the men from custody.

Postal Money Order Business.

The postal money order returns for 1896, from the general Post Office in this city, shows that the number of transactions was 394,450, and the aggregate sum of money involved was $107,861,932.06, an increase over 1895 of 177,886 in transactions, and increase in amount of $5,178,987.40.

EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR

REMOVAL OF NAVAL ACADEMY FROM ANNAPOLIS.

How the Constitution Was Saved from Flying the Confederate Flag—Secretary Welles and His Vigorous English.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—One of the most interesting topics treated of in the fourth volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion," soon to be issued, is the enforced removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis, Md., to Newport, R. I.

Maryland was very much disturbed, during the Fall and Winter of 1860-61, by discussion of the secession experiment. When the more Southern States began to declare that they had withdrawn from the Union, the sympathizers with the movement for a new confederacy developed a disposition to follow the example of South Carolina. A strong Union sentiment, however, and the presence, early in the Spring, of large bodies of armed men serving the United States, prevented action at the time it would have been most helpful to the insurrection, and after April 6, when the Massachusetts men were fired upon in passing through the City of Baltimore, secession became difficult.

Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, the disquietude along the shores of Chesapeake Bay, and particularly in the neighborhood of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, led Capt. G. S. Blake, then Superintendent, to notify Secretary Welles that the point was not defensible against a superior force, and that the only force at his command was the students of the academy, many of them little boys, and some of them citizens of the seceded States. He informed the Secretary that in the event of an attack by a force stronger than could be repelled he would embark the officers and students on the schoolship Constitution, after rendering useless the guns and ammunition which they were compelled to leave ashore, to defend the ship in the harbor or proceed to Philadelphia or New York.

On the same day Superintendent Blake wrote requesting that the Plymouth be sent to act as a defender of the position, and two days after again wrote to suggest that if it was desired he could graduate the first class as early as the 7th of May following. Secretary Welles answered with words of caution against creating unnecessary alarm by a premature movement, but two days after sent a brief dispatch telling Capt. Blake: "Defend the Constitution at all hazards. If it cannot be done, destroy her." At the same time the Naval Secretary sent a request to Secretary of War Cameron suggesting the provision of a military force to protect the Government property at Annapolis and defend the Constitution from attack. The Plymouth was ordered to the Academy, but she was burned at Norfolk before the order could be carried out. Sumter fell, then came the loss of Norfolk, and the secessionist feeling about the Academy increased. On April 22 Secretary Welles directed Commander Hunter of the receiving ship Allegheny, at Baltimore, to secure his vessel to the Fort McHenry wharf and turn over such recruits as he could spare to the commanding officer of the Constitution at Annapolis.

Superintendent Blake Anxious.

Superintendent Blake was growing more anxious day by day about the prospect of the Academy. The people about Annapolis were determined that the Constitution should be the first ship of war to hoist the flag of the Confederacy, and as she was in a defenseless condition, he had ordered Lieut. G. W. Rodgers to take her to New York the moment he could proceed to sea. The telegraph at Annapolis was in the hands of hostile persons, and everything sent by wire was reported to a secession committee. Blake's request brought in response a request from Secretary Welles to order such Lieutenants as could be spared, together with ten of the oldest midshipmen, to report immediately at the department for duty. Following the matter up, Secretary Welles on April 23 wrote to Capt. Breese, commanding the New York Navy Yard, to purchase or charter two steam vessels, and to arm and equip them to proceed to Annapolis to keep the head waters of the bay open. Capt. Breese was directed to consult, in anything he chose, Gov. E. D. Morgan, or, in his absence, with G. D. Morgan, and with Messrs. William M. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford, and M. H. Grinnell, who were empowered by the Navy Department to act in conjunction with Capt. Breese in forwarding men and supplies.

These steps and others were taken at Philadelphia on the same date were speedily productive of a change at Annapolis. By April 24, however, volunteers were on hand in such numbers as to fill up the quarters, and the academic routine was broken up. Superintendent Blake saw that the troubles that had broken out would not be soon allayed, and he proposed to embark the acting midshipmen on the Constitution, save the property and appliances of the institution, and transfer the academy to some spot north of the Delaware, preferably Fort Adams, Rhode Island. This was agreed to between the War Department and the Navy Department. The difficulty of getting officers of the navy for service was becoming every moment more trying. Referring to a case of disaffection, in a letter to Commodore Paulding, Capt. Du Pont at Philadelphia said: "Commodore, put the screws to all such people." He was shocked at the disloyalty of officers from the South, and yet found among the most loyal Nicholson and Gardner, his seniors, both Marylanders. In order to make up for the losses of officers more acting midshipmen were drafted from the academy and sent to ships for service, and later on all except the fourth class men were so assigned.

There was no time lost when the orders finally came, on April 27, for the loading of the Constitution and the transfer to Newport. Library, instruments, philosophical apparatus, the naval trophies in the lyceum, and other property were put on board the Constitution and she sailed away to New York. Early in May the first class of the year was warranted, notwithstanding they had not had the opportunity to be graduated, and on May 13 Capt. Blake reported the transfer to Newport as completed.

Service on the Potomac.

There was more or less activity at the Washington Navy Yard during the Winter of 1860-61, but no preparation for a war. Fort Washington was manned in January by a force of marines, to prevent a sudden irruption in the neighborhood and the loss of the position. Thought was taken for the defense and for destruction of the navy yard should a mob from the city attack it, and Commodore Buchanan, who was soon to become an officer of the rebels, announced that in a contingency he would himself apply the match that would destroy the yard. All at once, immediately after April 19 and the issue of the President's proclamation of the blockade, business became very brisk at all yards. Buchanan gave up his commission as Captain and his command of the Washington yard on April 22 to join the Confederacy. Dahlgren took charge.

There is not much of incident in the 300 pages describing the operations along the Potomac and Rappanhannock. But at the very beginning there is a chapter told by an officer relating how Capt. S. C. Rowan interfered with a military expedition and was severely chided for his error by the Secretary of the Navy. A Lieutenant had found the military forces in the town and returned with his men to the Pawnee. He was sent back by Capt. Rowan and bore a hand in the occupation of the town. Rowan reported and made some reflections upon the military. Secretary Welles "wigged" him unmercifully. As a specimen of Secretary Welles's vigorous English and to give an insight into his character, it is in part quoted:

"It is stated in your report that on the morning of the [May] 24th instant, about daylight, two steamers containing the Zouave [Ellsworth's] regiment approached Alexandria from the navy yard for the purpose of landing and occupying that city. As soon as the steamer came in full view of the city and so near as not to expose the secrecy of the expedition, I [you] sent Lieut. Lowry on shore to demand the surrender of the town. This portion of your report, so manifestly inconsistent with correct discipline and the obligations due to the army, which was making a secret movement on Alexandria, was read with pain and surprise. You have received no orders from this department to demand the surrender of Alexandria, yet when you became aware that a portion of the army was moving on that place you volunteered an interference, which, attended, perhaps, by no serious inconvenience in this instance, might have defeated the object intended and been followed by serious disaster. As it was, your demand was a notice to the leading insurgents to escape capture, and they availed themselves of it.

"You say that 'in demanding the surrender of Alexandria I was actuated solely by motives of humanity. I knew the town to be full of helpless women and children, mostly of the middle and poorer classes, whom I saw running frantically through the streets in search of protection as the troops landed.' While I will not question the humane motives alleged as a justification for interfering in a manner that might have defeated an expedition planned without your knowledge, let me say to you that before arriving at that conclusion it would have been well to have considered that those who projected and those who executed that expedition were governed by motives of humanity also. They were not barbarians, unworthy or incapable of carrying into effect the orders [with] which they had been intrusted, but your countrymen; and why you should have availed yourself of the first intelligence that came to you by giving an alarm, appears so unaccountable that, after waiting a reasonable time for a report or explanation and receiving none, the order of the 28th ultimo was issued. In demanding the surrender of the town when the expedition from Washington was secretly approaching it, you committed, to say the least, a grave error. The promptings of humanity are commendable, and the sympathy which you felt for the 'women and children, mostly of middle and poorer classes, whom [you] saw running franctically through the streets in search of protection' after notice had been given them and as the troops landed, may do credit to you as a man, though having its origin in your error as an officer.

"The Department deems it a duty to express its disapproval of your interference under the circumstances, and it also regrets that you should have omitted a prompt and frank report of your proceedings on so eventful an occasion until an order was issued demanding it. I am, respectfully, etc.,

"GIDEON WELLES,

"Commander S. C. Rowan, Commanding U. S. S. Pawnee, Washington."

Interesting Correspondence.

Page after page is taken up with the correspondence, not about great events, but undoubtedly concerning business which was at the time most important, concerning the efforts to keep open the Potomac River as a means of communication. The flotilla, commanded from time to time by Rowan, James H. Ward, Craven, and others, was employed in the period covered by this volume in the attempt to prevent the closing of the river by the erection at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek of formidable batteries. The duties of the officers and men were exacting and arduous, but not so dangerous as the more active service at sea, or where there would have been the chance of seeing the foe with whom they were contending.

A perusal of the correspondence will enable the reader to appreciate thoroughly the anxiety and the activity of the authorities at Washington to make the work of the flotilla effective.

A chapter which the marine corps will not enjoy is that in which is described the participation of the marines in the battle of Bull Run. When the battle was about to come on, Major John George Reynolds, with 350 enlisted men and officers, was sent out over the Long Bridge and into Virginia to support Capt. Griffin's battery of flying artillery. In taking a position to support the battalion was exposed to a galling fire. An order was given to it by Gen. McDowell to cover the New York Fourteenth, which was about to engage. The battalion was unable to hold its position, breaking three times, and it finally participated in the general rout that took place. They had very bravely rallied and re-formed the three times, but could not resist the sweep that sent the whole army back to the Potomac and even over into Washington. Major Reynolds, notwithstanding the untoward result of the fight, commended his men, many of whom were raw recruits.

Secretary Welles found many opportunities to commend the officers who applied themselves with great fidelity and under discouraging conditions to the task committed to them. But the service was irksome. Capt. Craven asked several times to be relieved and sent to a sea-going vessel, and was in October put in command of the Brooklyn. Lieut. Harrell, his successor, also secured a transfer. Craven was unfortunate. He commanded the Niagara in 1864, and allowed the privateer Stonewall to escape from Brest Harbor under conditions that suggested fear to engage his vessel. He was suspended for two years after trial at Washington by a court-martial of which Farragut was presiding officer. E. G. D.

VALUABLE ITALIAN LIBRETTI.

Collection Recently Added to the New York Library.

An interesting and curious collection of the libretti of Italian operas has just been added to the New York Library. The collection was procured for the library at The Hague, having been gathered by a European collector. It comprises nearly all of the operas performed in Italy during the period between 1705 and 1865, and practically embraces specimens of the libretti of works presented during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the theatres of Naples, Milan, Rome, Palermo, Venice, and other cities in Italy. These libretti number 1,300, and are bound in 113 volumes, most of them being bound in vellum.

The first opera mentioned in the collection is that of "The Generous Lover," a musical drama, as it is described, which was performed in the Teatro di S. Bartolomeo, Naples, in 1705, and was composed by Francesco Mancini.

To this collection is added a set of programmes of all the spectacles, ballets, festivals, concerts, and entertainments given in Naples between the years 1838 and 1858, and published daily during those years. These programmes are bound in twenty-one quarto volumes.

Mohlman & Co. Win Their Suit.

The suit of J. H. Mohlman & Co., wholesale grocers, formerly of 38 and 40 North Moore Street, against the Western Assurance Company of Canada for the balance due on a fire assurance policy for $10,000, ended yesterday in the United States Court with a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,900, the full amount claimed. The case was tried before Justice Lawrence and a jury. Mohlman & Co.'s building was destroyed on the night of April 29, 1895. The assurance company declined to honor its policy, on the ground that the destruction was due to a collapse and not to a fire. Mohlman & Co.'s loss is estimated at $118,000, and the case decided yesterday will be quoted, if sustained on appeal, in support of the suits they are bringing against other insurance companies.

Dentists Want Protection.

Some of the leading dentists of the city have taken steps toward drafting a bill, which they will attempt to have passed at this session of the Legislature, to protect them from the practices of the cheap operators. "We have been trying for years to secure legislation in this matter," said one of the dentists who has taken an active part in framing the bill to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "but for some reason or other we have been unable thus far to secure the desired result. What we desire the most is the appointment of Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to visit all dental rooms and see that, when gold is advertised, gold is used, and not a composition with baser metals."

Sale of a Lutheran Church.

The United German St. Paul's Lutheran Church has sold its property, southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, with the church edifice, to Boehm & Coon for $190,000. The buyers will take possession on Aug. 1, and will erect a six-story business building. They have leased the proposed building to a furniture firm, for a period of fifteen years from May 1, 1898, at an average rental of $23,000 per annum.

The Rev. Dr. Kincaid Seriously Ill.

The Rev. Dr. William Kincaid, Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, is seriously ill at him home, in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Though ailing for several months, he continued at his work until a short time ago, when he was compelled to take to his bed. He is suffering from impoverishment of the blood.

QUALITY OF CHEAPER GAS

THAT, SAYS PROF. LIPPINCOTT, IS IMPORTANT.

How Inferior Gas Produces Good Light by Extra Pressure and Higher Price—Cheapening of Electricity—Some Figures from Several Cities.

Prof. Harold E. Lippincott, who represents the Gas Reform Association, said yesterday that the association will take measures to aid the movement for cheaper gas at Albany.

"Since we now have no local control of the gas supply," said he, "the need of legislation is imperative if we are to obtain our gas at a price adjusted reasonably upon the basis of cost of manufacture and distribution. When the New York gas companies discharged so many men in December they gave as their excuse the impossibility of doing business profitably with the price of gas at $1.25, without considerable curtailment of expenses. What are we to expect from people who disregard known facts in their pleas for legislative protection? There is no question that the gas companies intend to fight bitterly any effort to reduce the price.

More Than Cheapness Needed.

"The proposition was made in Chicago two weeks ago to furnish gas in that city for 90 cents per 1,000. The trend of gas prices is downward everywhere. But that is not the only question involved. Consumers of gas are quite generally aware that they now pay as much at $1.25 for the same amount of light as they did when the price was $2 per 1,000. This is partly accounted for by experts, who say that gas is forced through the mains by means of the mixture of non-illuminants at a pressure of from 1.40 to 4.18 inches, the normal pressure being 1 inch.

"We want more than dollar gas. We want some system of local control that will enable us to do away with every possibility of abuse. The Gas Reform Association is heartily in favor of Alderman Hall's proposed measure to give the Gas Committee the power to investigate these matters, believing that an investigation will bring about local control in some tangible form. We are also in favor of the immediate installation of a municipal plant for furnishing fuel gas, and after that, when it can be judiciously undertaken, municipal ownership of the whole business."

Electricity as a Competitor.

Prof. Edward W. Bemis, in his work on "Municipal Ownership of Gas in the United States," calls attention to the effect which the competition of electricity has had on gas, refuting the claim that it has adversely affected the gas business. He says:

"It is the almost universal experience that electric lighting has increased rather than diminished the use of gas. The reason is plain: Owing to many improvements in manufacture, gas much superior to that in use ten years ago is sold cheaper than electric lights, and the latter are confined to streets and stores. In The American Gaslight Journal this editorial recently appeared:

"'In a circular recently issued to the shareholders of the Standard Gas Company of New York we find it stated that President Andrews, at the annual meeting, asserted that statistics proved that the growth of gas consumption in New York City for forty years prior to the introduction of electricity for lighting purposes averaged about 10 per cent. per annum; that is, the gas output doubled every ten years, and that the city had doubled in population every seventeen years. Since the first introduction of electric light, however, the increase in gas consumption has been much more rapid. It almost immediately jumped to 8 per cent., and in 1887 showed a growth of 14 per cent. The ratio has been increased in subsequent years. In fact, he was willing to assert that the gas output of New York is doubling itself in a period of six and a half years, instead of ten years, as formerly. In conclusion, President Andrews thought it was safe to say that at no time in the history of the gas industry, from its beginning, more than sixty years ago, to the present time, has the outlook been more promising. Indeed, at no time has it been so inviting for the investment of capital as at present, and it may be stated as t settled fact that the electric light in New York City, is not at all a competitor with gas to the injury of the latter.'"

Electricity Getting Cheaper.

In the meantime, while the price of gas has been reduced from $1.75 to $1.25 per thousand, the price of electric light has sunk from about $350 per annum to $50 or $60. Prof. Frank Parsons has called attention to the City of Springfield as an illustration of the more recent achievements of municipal control in electrical illumination. He says:

"A short time ago the city paid $138 per full arc on the moon schedule. The city was aware that the price was too high, and not being able to borrow the money for building its own plant, made a contract with its citizens, who were to build it, supply full arcs on the moon schedule at $113 a lamp, apply all surplus above running expenses and 7 per cent. interest on their investment to the cancellation of the capital account, and when this process pays for the property turn it over to the city free of debt. A 450-arc plant, costing $70,000, has been built, and 300 arcs are in operation. The plant is run by two electricians, who have contracted to supply light to private consumers for $60 per lamp. The city pays $113 per lamp, the extra $53 going to pay interest and cost of the plant, which it will do in about five years. In addition to this, all public buildings are lighted with incandescent lamps free of cost, and 25 per cent. of the gross receipts for commercial lighting is credited to the city."

The maintenance of high prices for gas in New York has enabled the gas companies to earn enormous sums on small original investments, while paying to their stockholders dividends ranging from 10 to 35 per cent. per annum. The present companies are now paying 10 and 12 per cent. dividends, with the price of gas at $1.25 to the consumer and its cost to the companies about 37 cents a thousand.

Some Figures on the Subject.

The following table shows the record of the New York Gas Company from 1875 to 1884:

Date.	Cost to Company.	Cost to Consumer.	Dividends. Per Cent.
1875	$1.20	$2.50	35
1876	1.13	2.50	15
1881	.70	2.25	22
1882	.70	2.25	25
1882	.70	2.25	25
1883	.70	2.25	25
1884	.66	2.25	25

In 1884 THE NEW YORK TIMES said: "On an investment of $720,000 in 1823, the stockholders of the New York Gas Company have received $22,171,336, (according to Expert Yalden,) or dividends at 47.6 per cent. during sixty-two years, and all the while the plant was growing. In 1833 it was valued at $4,000,000, and was paying 40 per cent. on the actual investment."

Here are some statistics on the development of electrical lighting, showing prices in New York and other cities supplied by private corporations, as compared with the prices in cities owning their own plants:

PRIVATE SERVICE.	No. of Lamps.	Cost per Year.
New York	2,625	$146.00 to $ 182.00
Boston	1,850	139.00
Brooklyn	1,582	146.00
Philadelphia	5,300	160.00
Washington	338	138.00
Harrisburg	348	85.00
Detroit	1,279	133.75
Louisville	1,074	87.50
Indianapolis	750	85.00
St. Louis	2,200	75.00
PUBLIC SERVICE.		
Dunkirk	75	$59.25
Braintree	118	67.00
Westfield	60	50.00
Easton	122	92.00
Alexandria	92	72.00
Allegheny	620	74.00
Bay City	181	66.00
Bowling Green	72	66.00
Kendalville	43	36.00
Little Rock	210	55.00

Philadelphia, Detroit, and Louisville are arranging to secure cheaper electric light by means of municipal ownership of electric plants, as well as gas plants.

SULLIVAN COUNTY CLUB.

Legal Troubles Arising from an Obnoxious By-Law.

Alexander P. V. Kinnan one of the members and a Director of the Sullivan County Club, applied to Judge Lawrence Monday for an order restraining the club from enforcing one of its by-laws prohibiting certain members from voting for Directors and officers at the annual meeting of the stockholders held Monday afternoon. A temporary order was granted, and served at the meeting, whereupon the election was adjourned subject to the call of the present board.

The club was organized about six years ago under the statutes relating to business corporations as a land and improvement company, but it has been largely a social organization from its foundation. It was capitalized at $100,000. The club purchased a large tract of land in Sullivan County and built and maintained a handsome clubhouse on its preserve for the use of the members. For two or three years an annual assessment of $10 per member was levied, irrespective of the number of shares held. This assessment appears to have been paid without protest, and the club was in a most flourishing condition, the price of shares at one time advancing to $150.

But with the advent of hard times the organization began to languish, and it became necessary to raise money. Thereupon an assessment was levied of $10 per share. Some of the members paid this assessment under protest, while others refused or neglected to pay. Then the by-law was adopted depriving such members as were in arrears of their right to vote at elections. It was this by-law that caused the rupture in the corporation and has now brought it into the courts.

The plaintiff in the action, who, as one of the Directors, voted against adopting the by-law, claims that under the incorporation the stock issued was fully paid and non-assessable, and therefore the assessments levied were illegal and such a by-law could not be enforced. It is further alleged that even if the tax or assessment was legal, it was unconscionable, as it amounted to 10 per cent. per annum on the capital. Other allegations are also made by some of the disgrauntled members who claim that a few members have used stock-jobbing methods to advance the price of the shares, and then sold out their holdings. A great deal of bitterness has grown out of the matter. The motion to make the restraining order permanent will be argued to-day.

FUNERAL OF AUGUSTINE SMITH.

Services at Grace Church Were Simple and Impressive.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning in Grace Church for Major Augustine Smith, who died suddenly Saturday in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of the church, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Nelson, formerly rector of the church and now secretary to Bishop Potter. Major Smith was one of the oldest members of Grace Church and was a pew holder from the date of its erection on the present site, at Tenth Street and Broadway, until his death.

The services were the simple ritual of the Episcopal Church. There was no address and no pall bearers. The casket, of dark cedar, covered with royal purple cloth, bore a big bouquet of violets and white hyacinths and a spray of giant palm leaves. It was carried up the centre aisle to the steps of the altar platform, where it rested amid floral designs while the prayers were said. As chief mourners following the casket were Major Smith's sisters, Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Smith; his nephews, John Augustine Smith, Jr., and Campbell Smith, and his niece, Miss Campbell. Others in the church were W. B. Duncan, Theodore K. Gibbs, W. R. Stewart, John R. Miller, Edward King, George Coppell, Henry Parrish, Major L. A. Smith, John Hadden, F. M. Harris, Dr. F. H. Markoe, Alfred Van Santvoord, Gen. T. L. James, John H. Glover, Collector James T. Kilbreth, Gilbert E. Jones, Henry L. Dyer, Benjamin S. Church, and delegations from the Union League, Union, and Century Clubs.

After an organ and harp prelude, the full surpliced choir rendered the psalm "Lord, Let Me Know My End," the hymns "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Hark, Hark! My Soul," and Goss's anthem "I Heard a Voice."

Only the immediate relatives of the family followed the remains to the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery. By direction of Mrs. Sands the flowers sent to Major Smith's house, at 4 East Sixteenth Street, and to the church were taken directly the funeral services were completed to the Old Men's Home connected with Grace Church.

THREE RUNAWAY HORSES.

Dr. Finley and George Schaeffer Thrown Out but Not Injured.

Dr. R. W. Finley of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street received a hurry call at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and went to Quinn's livery stable, on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and ordered his horse and buggy. The hostler in his hurry put the wrong bridle on the doctor's horse. Dr. Finley discovered the mistake after he had got into his carriage, and ordered the bridle changed. The hostler removed the bridle, leaving the horse unhitched, and he had hardly turned his back when the horse started out. The carriage was upset at the street curb, and Dr. Finley was thrown out, but was saved from injury by his lap robe. The horse kicked itself loose and ran east.

Another horse, hitched to a delivery wagon of S. Spencer, a dry goods merchant, took fright at the commotion, and ran west to Lenox Avenue and then north to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where it was captured and brought back. Policeman McCartney, who captured the runaway animal, hearing of the escape of Dr. Finley's horse, drove the delivery team to Lenox Avenue, where he found Dr. Finley's horse had been caught by some citizens. The combined efforts of five men were necessary to bring the doctor's horse back to the stable.

At 4 o'clock a bay colt owned and driven by George Schaeffer, a horse dealer, of 111 West Thirty-second Street, got the bit between his teeth at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and started up Seventh Avenue. At One Hundred and Fifty-third Street Schaeffer's horse swerved to the west and threw the occupant out. The frightened animal dodged a number of trucks, then swerved to the south, across some vacant lots, to Seventh Avenue, where it took to the pavement, and ran at a breakneck pace until stopped by a number of citizens at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. Policeman Harrold had just got his horse under way in chasing the runaway when Schaeffer was thrown out directly in his path. The policeman's horsemanship alone saved Schaeffer from being trampled to death. Schaeffer was uninjured, as also were his horse and wagon.

Sunday's Concerts Not Sacred.

Leonard Hangen, proprietor of the Germania Theatre, on Eighth Street, and Frank E. Samuels, manager of Huber's Museum, on Eighth Avenue, were in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to answer summonses charging them with violating the Sunday law in permitting performers to appear in costume at the Sunday sacred concerts. Julius Harburger, former Commissioner of Excise, told Magistrate Flammer that Capt. Groo of the Mercer Street Precinct was annoying his client, Hangen, out of spite. The Magistrate adjourned examination in both cases until Saturday.

Highwayman Hoddu in Jail.

Benjamin Hoddu, twenty-two years old, the last of the trio who held up and robbed Giuseppi Caseire in his saloon in William's